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VOL. XXIII NO. 209 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Oil Politics Enter Scene Of Tangle

RESOLUTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

Dr. Khare To Move Secretary Of State Should Not Draw On Indian Revenues

SIMLA, August 31.

Over 200 resolutions have been given notice of by the members of the Legislative Assembly for discussion during the Simla session of the Assembly. One of the most interesting resolutions tabled by Dr. B. N. Khare raises a constitutional issue which runs as follows:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government the opinion of this House that as long as the Secretary of State for India sits in the British Parliament representing British and not Indian interests and is responsible to that Parliament, he should have no claim to draw on Indian revenues.

Dr. Khare also urges that the Secretary of State for India should discontinue the practice of sitting in British Parliament and being responsible to it and thus representing British and not Indian interests.

SARDA ACT AMENDMENT.

The amendment of the Sarda Act is recommended by Dewan Lalchand Navalrai through a resolution in order to remove the prevailing abuse and evasion of the provisions of the Act by the British subjects by their going over to non-British territories and performing child marriages in contravention of the said Act with immunity from punishment.

The composition of a committee of Assembly members to discuss and settle the Railway and Waterways freight for transport of commercial and industrial goods within and outside India is suggested by Mr. Amarendranath Chatterjee and Pundit Lakshmikant Maitra.

A review of the cases of the Bengal Detenus for making necessary recommendations by a committee of non-official members of the Assembly is strongly recommended by Mr. V. V. Giri.

The release of political prisoners detained without trial forms the subject-matter of a large number of motions which stand in the names of Messrs N. V. Gadgil, S. Satyamurti, K. M. Jadhe, Mathuranga Mudaliar, Nilkantha Das, Sri Prakash, Sham Lal, Dr. Rajan and others.

An inquiry into the position of Indian trade with other countries and steps for improving the same by a committee of the Assembly with a non-official elected majority is likely to be a vital issue before the House during this session in the form of a resolution tabled by a large number of Legislators.—United Press.

RELEASED SIKH LEADERS HONOURED

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, August 31.

Giani Kartar Singh, head Granthi of Sri Durbar Sahib and Bhai Mohan Singh Jathedar of Sri Akal Takhat, on their arrival after their release from the prison, were accorded a grand reception here on Wednesday. They were awarded 'Siopas' at sacred places of worship both here and at Taran Taran.

It might be recalled that both the abovementioned leaders were arrested in a Lahore Court while they appeared to give evidence in Kirpan cases, for wearing more than one Kirpan each.

MOTOR LORRY TURNS TURTLE

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 31.

Information has been received from Tando Bago that a motor lorry packed with villagers turned turtle with the result that a number of them received injuries. The condition of two is reported to be serious.—United Press.

Agreement With American Co. Creates International Sensation

ITALY SUSPECTS "ANOTHER MANOEUVRE" BY BRITAIN

Paris Reports Says Concession Was Offered To Italians

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The British Foreign Office has issued the following communique:

"His Majesty's Government have hitherto received no confirmation of the report in to-day's Press of the grant of concessions of oil mineral rights in Abyssinia.

But they have felt it necessary to inform the British Minister at Addis Ababa that such concessions would undoubtedly be a matter for preliminary consultations by the British Government with the French and Italian Governments under article 2 of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906.

In these circumstances Sir Sydney Barton has been authorised, if the report is true, to inform the Emperor that the British Government must, for their part, advise him to withhold the concessions."—Reuter.

NO POLITICAL QUESTION

Ethiopian Circles Statement

PARIS, September 1.

The oil concession granted by the Abyssinian Government was first offered to Italians, representing an American firm, according to a French report from Addis Ababa. The firm, however, was unable to accept certain clauses of the contract, and the concession was then offered elsewhere.

Well-informed Ethiopian circles state negotiations had been proceeding for three years. No political question is involved in that and it is emphasised that British legation had no knowledge of the negotiations.—Reuter.

ITALY SURPRISED

British Manoeuvre Suspected

(Special Cable)

ROME, Aug. 31.

The Rickett concession has created great surprise. The Press generally declares that it is another manoeuvre by the hostile British.

Sgr. Gayda in an officially inspired article in the "Giornale d'Italia" says that when Sgr. Mussolini, in his declaration at Bolzano confirmed that Italy intended to respect British interests he referred to those already established and recognised. He did not intend to sign a blank cheque. He did not mean, for example, that if Britain claimed monopoly over the whole of Abyssinia Italy should retire doffing her hat.

OIL POLITICS IN ABYSSINIAN TANGLE

New Deal Creates World-wide Sensation

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The American Company concerned in the Abyssinian oil concession is stated to be the African Exploitation and Development Company which is incorporated at Dover (Delaware) on June 11 by the United States Corporation and Trust Company with a registered capital of 5,000 shares of 100 dollars par value each. The purpose of the Company is stated to be "boring and drilling propetroleum products and seeking out precious stones gold silver and asphalt." The incorporators are Arthur Britten, Edward Williams and Vincent Westrup, all in New York. The man who handled at the Abyssinian end the negotiations is stated to be F. W. Rickett, the London Financier.

The news of the deal has caused something of a world-wide political and financial sensation, as it is generally feared that a new point of friction has arisen.

The Ethiopian Emperor is stated to have granted the rights for 75 years over more than half his Empire including all land adjacent to the Italian Somaliland and the lowland portion of Abyssynia on the Eritrea border. Official cognisance of the negotiations are disclaimed at Paris, Rome and London.

Reports of the American interests involved have caused a scare among the United States' isolationiste.

It is pointed out that the United States' extra-territorial rights in Abyssinia are subject to property and persons and to the jurisdiction of Consular officials. This would give the United States Government the responsbility for the protection of property rights.

Mrs. Rickett who resides at Mmrothcastle in Pembrokeshire interviewed by Reuter said that her husband did not disclose the secret of his mission to Abyssinia though she was aware that most important and confidential negotiations were going on for some months. Her husband had extensive interests in oil fields and spent great deal of his time in the United States.

SCOPE OF NEUTRALITY BILL

President Roosevelt's Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

President Roosevelt after signing the Neutrality Bill issued a statement pointing out that the measure provides for a licensing system to control carrying of arms by American vessels, control of the use of American waters by enemy submarines, restriction of travel by Americans in vessels belonging to belligerents and embargo on export of arms.

The statement recalls that the latter action terminates on February 29 next year and says it is conceivable that a situation might arise in which the inflexible provisions of the Act might have exactly the opposite effect from that intended. It is the policy of the Government by every peaceful means and without entanglement to co-operate with other similarly minded Governments to promote peace.

In several aspects further careful consideration of neutrality is most desirable. There can well be an expansion including a provision dealing with other important aspects of the neutrality policy not dealt with in this temporary measure.—Reuter's Special.

"Hindu" Janmashtami Number

On the occasion of the Janmashtami, the "Hindu", a Sindhi paper of Karachi has published a Special Number which is well-got up. There are some nice tri-coloured illustrations also, besides a number of articles of seasonal and general interest.

STUDY OF PROFESSIONS

Yemen To Send Delegates To Europe And Japan

MOVE FOR MODERN ARMY AND NAVY

ADEN, Sept. 1.

A conference of leading Yemen Governors, convened by the Saifal-Islam decided that the Imam be allowed to rest owing to his enfeebled health. According to travellers from Sane, the Crown Prince will deputise for the Imam.

It is understood the Conference also decided to send delegates to Europe and Japan to study various professions, and Yemen should have a modern equipped army and navy with a base at Hodeidah.—Reuter.

BAD SMASH ON RETURN FROM HOLIDAY

Two Children Of Tobacco Magnate Killed And Two Injured

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Gerald Wills (16) died instantaneously Joan Wills (18) died of injuries in hospital. Sylvia Wills was seriously injured and sent to hospital, and Christopher Wills, who was driving the car was slightly injured when the car in which the four children of the tobacco magnate, Major Bernard Wills, were returning from holiday in Scotland crashed in a stationary lorry near Biggleswade, early this morning.

Broach Asks For 7½ Lakhs Loan For Water Supply

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, August 30.

In 1932 the municipality obtained a preliminary report for the supply of water from the Umravati on the other side of the river Narbada. This scheme was being considered, when the municipality was suspended in 1932.

The municipality has now taken a definite step forward in the matter and applied to the government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 7,20,000. It is hoped that the government will accord the necessary sanction.

STOP PRESS

OIL CONCESSION.

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 1.

There is no question of ten million sterling being involved in the oil and mineral concession granted to the African Exploration Development Corporation according to an official source, but the concession on rental and royalty basis is not yet disclosed. The area granted includes all Ethiopian territory west of the line drawn from the southern frontier on the Eastern shore of Lake Rudolf, going north through Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway on northern frontier towards Ethiopia.

In the event of minerals being discovered during the working of the oil concession, another contract would be granted in similar terms. A line would be built seaward when a port is available.

WARNING TO PEOPLE.

An order to check exodus of the population from the capital of the Ethiopian Government is announced. It will imprison and confiscate goods of all emigrants. The Emperor has addressed an appeol to inhabitants to remain calm and proceed with their normal occupations and not to be afraid of the possibility of aerial bombing.

Abyssinia's Superhuman Task

Indians' Duty To Extend Sympathy & Support In Her Fight To Preserve Independence

"We have met here to-day to offer our fraternal greetings to the people of Abyssinia in their hour of trial.

"We sympathise with them because the fortunes of all the oppressed peoples are so closely linked together. Their defeat will also be our defeat, their victory also a significant milestone on our path to success. They have a superhuman task before them, and they are determined to fight for what they are worth, and it becomes our imperative duty to offer them our sympathy and support," declared Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, presiding over a public meeting held at the Jinnah Hall, on Sunday.

The meeting that was held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, to observe the All-India Abyssinia day, adopted a resolution, calling upon the mercantile community not to have anything to do with the sale of stores and war materials for use against Abyssinia.

Mr. Meherally explained how India was interested in, or affected by what happened in distant Abyssinia. His reply was that under the existing conditions in the world at present, Abyssinia's fight for independence, became the fight of all the exploited peoples of the world.

The speaker examined Italy's interest in Abyssinia, in the light of the post-war world conditions. Sgr. Mussolini, he said, put the whole case of Italy in a nutshell, when he said, that the choice before Italy was "to expand or to explode." Either Italy must find markets for her surplus goods, colony for obtaining cheap raw materials and undeveloped areas, for exporting her surplus capital, or she must in course of time face a revolution at home.

DUCE'S DISPERATION.

Citing statistics to prove the hard economic conditions in Italy, Mr. Meherally observed that the steady breaking down of the Fascist Economy in Italy, had made Mussolini so desperate as to defy his erstwhile allies, and not any concern for "civilising the black barbarians of Abyssinia."

There was no likelihood that Western Powers would go to war against Italy. For, if Abyssinia achieved victory, there was the fear that her success would inspire all the colonial peoples and strengthen their fight for freedom. The victory of Japan in 1904 against Russia had far-reaching psychological effects all over Asia and Africa.

TWO REASONS

Mr. Ashok Mehta in moving the resolution referred to above said that Italian expansion was impelled by two reasons, economic, and psychological. For her Imperial expansion, Italy had to find the essential requirements for the developments of her industries. In addition the Italian masses were becoming restive and the magnetic personality of Sgr. Mussolini seemed to have been lost on a starving people. Fascist propaganda had infected the whole nation with war fever and the speaker was afraid, that Mussolini was too far gone in his scheme of aggression on Ethiopia to revert to the path of peace and reason. Perhaps Abyssinian adventure might be the last gamble of Fascism.

War was inevitable, and it would come sooner or later. It was left to Indians themselves to see that India was not involved in any war. Indians were pacifists and had no interest in any war in any part of the world.

Miss Maniben Kara in seconding the resolution said that the masses of India were in no way interested in the mutual conflicts between imperialist powers.

"WHITE DOMINATION"

Mr. P. R. Lele characterised Italy as the foot of Europe and Abyssinia as the heart of Africa. Should we not, he asked, raise at least a voice of protest when the European foot was seeking to trample the African heart? Abyssinia had retained her independence and had so far withstood the onrush of White domination.

It was to-day accused of being a slave-ridden country. But when Abyssinia entered the League, she was fully supported by Italy. Italy should be taught that she could not go on for a long time defying the world opinion.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswamy, referred to the extensive concessions reported to have been acquired by an American concern in Abyssinia. He felt that the whole face of the situation had been changed in view of this development

The speaker was afraid that some day, if all did not go well, Hitler and Mussolini might make common cause against the rest of Europe.

ASSAM GOVT. FORFEITS BOOKS

"Martyrs For Motherland" Proscribed

SHILLONG, August 31

The Government of Assam has ordered the forfeiture of the following books:

A Bengali book—"Bandi" by Soumyendranath Tagore and published by Prabhat Sen in Calcutta.

An English book entitled "Martyrs for Mother Land" by K. C. Acharya, published by an author from Dacca.

An English book entitled "What the Students of Other Countries Have Done" by J. Simoniadis, published from Calcutta.—United Press.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

Messrs. N. N. Chandur and Abdul Rahman Mitha write:—

A meeting of All Radical Congressmen in Bombay will be held at the Abu Baker Manzil, Walkeshwar Road, (about 150 yds from the Chowpatty Bandstand) to-day, Monday, at 7-30 p.m. in connection with the formation of an Organisational Committee for the proposed Bombay Provincial Political Conference.

ONE SEAT AND 150 VOTERS

Assam Delimitation Proposals

SHILLONG, August 31.

The Government of Assam have issued proposals, inviting opinions to be submitted on or before 15th September next, for the Federal Legislature from the province of Assam. In the Federal Legislative Assembly 10 seats have been allotted as follows:—4 general seats, (including one for the schedule castes), 3 Mussalmans, 1 European, 1 Indian Christian and 1 Labour.

Delimitation of constituencies has been as follows for Federal Council of State: 1 General seat, to Goalpara-cum-Nowgong-cum-Garo Hills-cum-Khasi and Jaintia Hills—600 electors.

One General seat to Sibsagar-cum Darrang-cum-Lakhimpur-cum the Naga Hills-cum-the frontier tracts—500 electors.

One General seat to Sylhet-cum-Cachar-cum-the Ludshai Hills—850 electors.

One Muslim seat to the whole of Assam Valley-cum-all the Hill districts except the Lushai Hills and North Cachar Hills—150 voters.

One Muslim seat to Sylhet-cum-Cachar (including the North Cachar Hills) cum-the Lushai Hills—360 voters.

LABOUR CONSTITUENCY

The members of the Federal Legislative Assembly, General and Moslem—will be elected by the General (including Depressed Classes) and Muslim members of the Provincial Lower House, each community voting separately. Only practicable method for forming a Federal Labour Constituency in Assam would be to form a constituency consisting of all the Secondary electors of the four Assam provincial labour constituencies.

Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian representatives in the Council of State will not be elected from the provincial constituencies but by all-India Electoral Colleges consisting of the Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian Members of the Legislatures of all Governors' Provinces.—United Press.

Other Parties Thanked

SIMLA, September 1

Another resolution, appreciating the co-operation received from the other parties in the Assembly by the Congress Party during the last session of the Assembly and hoping that to receive the same co-operation during the present session was also passed.

The party concluded its meeting at about 5-30 p.m. 36 members in all attended, the only absentees being Chiani Shyamsingh Gupta, Basanta Kumar Das, Nabinchandra Bardaloi and Nageshwara Rao Pantulu.

Urgent whips, have been issued to them for reaching Simla immediately.—United Press.

Congress And Cr. Law Amendment Bill

DEFINITE RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED ON QUETTA IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Congress Party met to-day. About 35 members were present Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presided At the outset the meeting passed a condolence resolution over the death of Lala Fakirchand after which Mr. Desai addressed the Party and expressed the hope that the Opposition Parties would be as successful this session as in the last and appreciated the mutual co-operation which he trusted, would be evinced again.

The general opinion of the Party favoured opposing the Criminal Law Amendment Bill at the consideration stage and to respect the convention allowing the introduction of the Bill without opposition.

The Party decided not to raise an adjournment debate on Quetta, but to discuss the question on a definite resolution. The Party will support the adjournment motions, if allowed by the President, of Seth Govinddas regarding the Jubbulpore incident. Mr. Akilchandra Dutt's regarding the ban on Mr. Saksena to visit Bengal, Mr. Nilawanta Das, about Abyssinia and Pandit Pant's motion on the inadequate protection to the Glass Industry. The Party also decided to ballot non-official resolutions for discussion in the following order of priority: (1) Quetta situation, (2) Excluded areas, (3) League of Nations, (4) Agricultural Indebtedness and (5) Copra Industry.

The Congress members will attend the tea party given by the Secretary of the Assembly on Saturday (7th instant) to meet the President of the Assembly.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced blender and a qualified mechanic for a cigarette manufacturing concern. Apply with credentials and terms. to B. K. Aga, Dehra Dun. (4806).

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam—Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for Special Managers and Agents throughout Kaira district on Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 p.m. with increments and pension benefits. Apply with credentials to:—Baldeo Hargovind Joshi, District Manager, Dalapura Dakor, Kaira Dt. (Gujarat). Applications from other districts of Bombay Presidency should be addressed with As. 2 stamps to:—The Inspector of Branches, P.O. Eranhipalem, via Calicut, Malabar. (4712).

Wanted experienced Clerk knowing Accounts (Gujarati), Correspondence, Typing. Starting rupees sixty. Apply soon Box No. 4784, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Hindu Lady Teacher for children of respectable family. Matriculates in need of help for prosecuting further studies only need apply to Box No. 4783, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Balmokand Khatri Tailoring School, Amritsar, a proficient Sewing and cutting Tailor Master on Rs. 45. Apply to Lala Bansi Dhar Kapur, Chah Zargran, Amritsar. (4780).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau Meerut. (4779).

12. TO BE LET

To Let small building ground floor and two storeys in Israli Moholla, Mandvi. Useful for big business firms. Monthly rent Rupees 125. Apply Box No. 4782, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2/-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (4748).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner for a Solicitors' firm of long standing. Apply Box No. 4771, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

Loans granted at moderate rates and on easy repayable instalments on Gold and other approved Securities and on personal Securities to Government and Semi-Government Servants drawing Rs. 100 or more. Apply with details and further particulars to Box No. 4778, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Available rupees three lakhs on sound freehold properties in Bombay. Interest six per cent. No brokers. Apply soon with details to Box No. 4781, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand straw-boards cutting machine. Apply with full particulars: Manager, Kuver Limited, 61, Clive Road, Bombay. (4796).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Advertiser wants to purchase or get agency for India of famous American and English talkies. Apply Box No. 4789, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th September, 1935, those days being Public Holidays (PARSI NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th August, 1935.

1692

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to the 5th October, 1935 (both days inclusive).

R. H. PARKER,
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August, 1935.

1700

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The s.s. "PARVATI" will sail from Prince's Dock, K. L. M. Shed at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th September for Mormugao and Karwar. The vessel will take both cargo and passengers for these ports at fair season rates.

The Mangalore Line will reopen on the 10th September when the s.s. "Netravati" will sail at 12-30 p.m. as usual.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
100, Frere Road,
Bombay, 27th August, 1935.

1693.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of buildings for the **BHATIA GENERAL HOSPITAL** at Tardeo Road, Bombay.

The estimated cost is Rs. 2,50,000.

Copies of Tenders and specifications can be obtained at Rs. 15 each and plans etc. can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours

The closing date will be the 11th September 1935.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA,
Chartered Architects.
41, Hamam Street, Fort.
Bombay.

1681

MAHARAJA GAEKWAR DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

CASKET DESIGN INVITED

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for a CASKET and fourteen pannels to hold an address in connection with the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar are hereby invited from artists. Those willing to compete should obtain from the General Secretary, Diamond Jubilee Celebrations Committee Rajmahel Road, Baroda, a copy of the note giving detailed ideas about the size of the casket and about the subject matter of the pannels. A prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the artist whose design is considered the best by the Committee appointed for the purpose. In case all the designs of one party are not approved the amount of the prize will be distributed according to the discretion of the Committee. The decision of the Committee will be final.

No designs will be accepted after the 30th September, 1935.

MOTIBHAI C. DESAI.
General Secretary.
Baroda, 28-8-35.

1679

Public Notices

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Final Dividend of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February 1935, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Forty-second Annual General Meeting held on the 28th August 1935, is made payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th September, 1935, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, ON APPLICATION OR ON PRODUCTION OF THE SHARE CERTIFICATES to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 19th August 1935.

By Order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street,
Fort, Bombay.
28th August, 1935.

1694

NOTICE

THE OFFICE of the late Seth Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee Patel Charity Fund has been removed to Yusuf Building, First Floor, No. 12A, opposite Flora Fountain, Church Gate Street Corner, Esplanade Road, Fort.

4803

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW MACHINES.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 SERVICEABLE PRINTING MACHINES WITH THEIR ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from The Commercial Printing Press, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1935 at 3 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Press Premises at 105, Cowasji Patell Street Fort:—

1 Quad Demy Machine by D. Payne & Co.
1 Double Super Royal by W. Dawson & Co.
1 Cropper Platen Press 10" x 15 1/2" Power Drive.
1 Cropper Platen Press 9" x 13" Power Drive.
All with their Accessories.

The above Machines are quite serviceable and are being sold to make room for the new Machines. They will be on view a week before the Sale.

A Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT TULSI PIPE LINE ROAD DADAR NEAR KASTURCHAND MILLS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1870 of 1926 (Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai vs. Hooseinaboo, wife of A. M. Motiwalla and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1—All that vacant piece of Foras freehold land situate at Dadar Tulsi Pipe Line Road, admeasuring about 3048 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3605 (1) and Street No. 1068 and G Ward No. 3606 (2) and Street No. 1068A and bounded on the East by Tulsi Pipe Line Road, on the South by the property of Bai Jadav, widow of Dharandar Atmaram, on the North by the property of Kasturchand Mills Co. Ltd., and on the West by the property of Pedro Antonio Pieder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT CO.

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World's First Social Credit Government

A CANADIAN EXPERIMENT.

EDMONTON, (By Air Mail)

Alberta is likely to have the world's first Social Credit Government. In a great electoral landslide the followers of Mr. William Aberhart, the Calgary school teacher and preacher, elected 41 Members of the Legislature on first counts and will probably elect at least five more in Edmonton and Calgary, where the count under the proportional system of balloting is still proceeding.

The Government formed by the United farmers of Alberta, which took office 14 years ago after a similar landslide, was obliterated, with the prospect of only one Member. All the members of the Cabinet were defeated. The Liberals, at the time of writing have elected only one member, Mr. W. R. Howson, the party leader who secured election on the first count in Edmonton. The Liberals, however, have a good chance of getting between seven and 10 Members on the count of second and third preferences in several city and rural constituencies. The Conservative Party in Alberta is also likely to be wiped out, as it will be fortunate to elect one Member.

The results of the voting so far as they were definitely known are, as follows:—Social Credit, 41; Liberal, 1 with 21 seats undecided, as a majority of the total vote was not secured on the first preference count.

Mr. Aberhart was not a candidate in the election, but is expected to be asked to form a new Government. He said to-day that a meeting of Social Credit members would be called as soon as all the returns were known. "If I am then offered the Premiership," he said, "I shall be glad to accept the responsibility and organise a Government." He stated that there was nothing to fear and that no drastic action would be taken yet. This statement refers to fears shown by many bank depositors and purchasers of provincial savings certificates who have in many instances withdrawn their deposits and transferred them to banks in neighbouring Provinces.

The Aberhart plan of Social Credit differs in some vital respects from Major Douglas's plan. Commenting on the Aberhart proposals, Major Douglas said the "basis of monthly dividends" was secured by means of a levy on all transactions, which Mr. Aberhart calls an unearned increment levy, and gave it as his opinion that the Aberhart scheme would result in a decrease of purchasing power. The promise of a basic dividend of at least dol. 25 (£5) a month to each adult was a chief factor in drawing the large following secured by Mr. Aberhart. His doctrines have been a strange mixture of the Scriptures and economics, with the latter derided by trained economists.

The expectation among Mr. Aberhart's more important followers here is that the party will now enter the Federal sectidnaoyo now enter the Federal election campaign, hoping to spread Social Credit like a fire over all the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia. An effort by the Aberhart Party to join forces with Mr. Steven's Reconstructionists is already foreshadowed.

LABOUR AND THE "UNITED FRONT"

An Important Step

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

The Executive of the Labour and Socialist International meeting at Brussels last week-end, took an important step in the long controversy over its relations with the Communist International.

The French section of the Labour and Socialist International had proposed that the question of establishing contact between the L. S. I. and the Communist International be placed on the agenda for the executive with a view to an examination of the conditions for common action in the international sphere in opposition to war and Fascism, and in defence of the democratic liberties.

The executive decided to place the question upon the agenda for its next meeting, and instructed the Secretariat of the L. S. I. to submit to it, as soon as the reports and resolutions of the seventh congress of the Communist International are published in full a written report on the changes which have occurred in the Communist International as compared with the attitude expressed in the "Twenty-one Conditions," and especially in regard to the appreciation of the importance of the democratic rights and liberties.

The "Twenty-one Conditions" are the conditions of admission laid down by the Communist International.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Hand Made Paper

Mr. S. N. Chaudhry, the Honorary Secretary of the Hand Made paper industries Association, Vile Parle, has collected valuable information about the hand made paper maunfacture in India. This was one of the cottage industries which went down because of the competition from foreign mill-made products. But not only can it provide a living to hundreds of families which carried on this business and are starving to-day, but the industry also deserves to be revived by public support and patronage for the intrinsic qualities of the hand-made peper.

The essential quality of Indian hand-made paper is its durability. Nowadays we find that letters and newspaper begin to fade away after four or five years and yet records of Moghal days written on hand-made paper are even to-day preserved in Museums and other places and have not decayed after centuries. As such, hand-made paper may be used with profit for records which are meant to be preserved for a long time, such as account books of business men, policies of insurance companies, court fee stamp papers and the like.

Stationery And Visiting Cards

There are different brands of note papers and envelopes made of hand-made paper and for those who wish their stationery to have an individual appearance, hand-made paper provides an excellent material. Letters written on this paper will have that "distinguished" and "different" look which so many of us wish to achieve in personal correspondence. Visiting cards too could be made out of this paper and they will have an antique paper effect which is so desireable.

A Prosperous Industry

It is gratifying to note that at least one industry in India is doing well. The manufacture of sugar within the last seven years has made a remarkable progress. It is now the second largest industry of our country and India is the largest manufacturer of sugar in the world. As the address of Mr. G. D. Birla at the Annual General meeting of the Sugar Mills Association, revealed the total value of sugar produced in the country is about 43 crores. What is even more significant, India can now supply about 90 per cent of the total consumption in the country. The sugar manufacturers are in fact now looking abroad for foreign markets for their produce and have succeeded in securing substantial reductions in the railway and steamer freights.

Interests Of Consumer

But the prosperity of the sugar manufacturer is to a large extent due to the preference given to their produce by the consumers as against imported sugar. The industry has received no mean support from the protection afforded to it by the Government which, of course, in the ultimate analysis means sacrifice made by the consumer. Now that the industry is thriving and has established a firm footing, it is only proper that the consumer should expect the manufacturer to pay back what he has received in the form of better quality and cheaper prices.

USEFUL BOOK ON TANNERIES

"Chamda Pakavvano Udyog", by Mahammad Abu Saleh A. Nizami, price Rs.1/8.

This is a manual on tannery. The writer possesses considerable knowledge about tanning of skins and comes from the Madras Presidency where the tanning of hides and skins is said to be very efficiently done. Being tanning demonstrator to the Baroda State, he knows the business both in theory and practice. In the eighteen chapters, in which the small book is divided, tanning process is treated from beginning to end. A chapter on taxidermy is also included. This is a pioneer book of its kind in Gujarati and those who are interested in this branch of industry will find in it something to guide them.

K.

OKHA SALT WORKS

How The Manufacture Is Carried On And By-products Utilised At Mithapur

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The common grievance of Bengal for over a century was their inability to obtain adequate supplies of high grade common salt. Their grievances had assumed as much importance as the grievances of the textile manufacturers in Bombay which had been helpless for generations against the Lancashire imports.

To meet the demand of Bengal the Tatas carried out a lengthy and minute inquiry. Their object was two-fold; they wanted to supply cheap salt for chemical industries at Jamshedpur and also to put a stop to the foreign imports.

The Tata survey cost an enormous sum of money and, as the country was passing through acute stages of financial crisis, the project, along with many others, was dropped. Inquiries, however, were further continued and finally a Company was formed to work the favourable sites in Okhamandal of the Baroda State.

PIONEER VENTURE

This pioneer undertaking proved from the very beginning a great success. A new industrial centre was created near Port Okha where from a modest beginning of 2,000 tons per year, a rapid progress was made till last year the Okha Salt Works has been able to produce on one single site over 65,000 tons of high grade salt.

The works are laid out on the most carefully prepared plans for high production at low costs and the fruit of years of research work has been applied in obtaining huge crops by an intensive culture methods. The works are situated between Dwarka and Port Okha and cover an area of about 1500 acres. Miles and miles of reservoirs and condensers prepare the necessary brine by evaporation of sea water on a continuous flow of the sea water admitted into the marine lakes through automatic gates designed and built specially for the works. The most recent flow system enables the purification of the brine to such a high degree that the salt which is gathered is free from impurities commonly found in all other sea salt works of India.

The salt crop is passed through classifiers where it is washed and refined and then stacked to drain and dry. The pure milk white salt crystals are then fed to grinding mills where it is ground to the fineness of sand. This quality of salt is largely used in Bengal, Bihar and Assam. It is nearly 97 per cent pure as compared with 90 per cent purity of the other sea salt made in India.

Salt, after its refinement in the classifier, is handled by machinery which stacks it without the help of workers.

A special station for the salt traffic has been built by the Baroda Government and the place has been named 'Mithapur' which means salt town.

BY-PRODUCTS.

The special feature of the works is its utilisation of the waste products. Very valuable by-products are obtained from the mother liquor remaining after the lifting of the salt crop. Magnesium Chloride which is used in textile industries for sizing and which was the monopoly of Germany until very recently is now manufactured in very large quantities at Mithapur. The production at Mithapur is now able to compete in quality and price with the German manufacture and is shipped mainly to Germany and Holland. In one article at any rate India has reversed the trade. The trade is practically like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Another very important subsidiary by-product industry is Epsom Salt. This very important product also used in textiles and as a drug is now manufactured in large quantities at Mithapur.

New works are being laid out to supply Epsom Salt requirements of the whole of India and these works will be completed before the beginning of the next year.

Three more industries namely Potash, Bromine and Magnesium Oxide have also been undertaken and in a very short time, these products will be placed on the Indian market.

A group of workers bringing salt from a pan.

"Elevator" conveyor at work, stacking salt for drying before being crushed at the mill.

Trolleys full of salt at the entrance to the "Classifier" plant where it will be cleaned and refined. On the left are tons of salt left for drying after being refined.

HAND-MADE PAPER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

A Cottage Industry That Deserves To Be Salvaged Out Of Its Present Decaying State

By S. N. CHAUDHRY, Honorary Secretary, Handmade Paper Industries Association, Vile Parle.

Hand made paper industry, not long ago, was flourishing in the country. The causes of its ruin are not far to seek. It met its downfall with the advent of cheap mill-made paper. But traces are available where this industry is stil struggling with its long tales of woe.

The characteristic of this hand paper is its lines drawn out while glazing and its durability. It could stand the test of time and it was therefore, used for purposes of records, account books (chopras) by the business people. The oldest hand made paper could be seen, even to-day in places of Hindu pilgrimages, where Pandas or priests have records of centuries of the visiting yatries or pilgrims —such as Gaya (Bihar), Nasik, Pushkar (Ajmer), Muttra, Haradwar etc.

IN KOTAH

In the Kotah State (Rajputana) this industry was saved from destruction by the late Settlement Officer Mr. M.S.D., Butler, I.C.S., who patronised this paper. The Kotah State may be thanked for having the petition paper and court fees stamp, with State crest watermark on it, on the hand made paper, an ingenious design of Pandit Ladhilak of the Kotah State printing press. There is much scope for its use in the other departments of the State, and the Industry could be extended to the desired extent.

In Jaipur State also the court fees stamp is on hand made paper manufactured at Sangamner a town about eight miles from Jaipur. In the States of Kishangarh, Udeypur, (Gosunda) and in several places, Muttra, Kalpi, Delhi, Sialkot in the suburbs of Calcutta, Erandole in Khandesh, Junar near Poona, Bagalkot (Karnatak) and in Nepal, etc., etc., the art of hand paper manufacture is more or less alive. In Indore (Holkar State) there is Kagzipura, to bear testimony to this industry once flourishing but it is now entirely out of sight there.

IN NIZAM'S DOMINION

The important centre of this industry is the Nizam's State. Research work, on hand paper, is being carried on under Dr. Khawaja Habib Hassan, the Chief Chemist. The training of the village kagzies (hand paper manufacturers) is conducted under the guidance of the State Paper Expert, Khawaja Nizamuddin. The Gazette of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government known as "Jarida" is printed on handmade paper. The "Mulki Industries," a monthly pamphlet edited by Mr. T. S. Shree Nivas, Barrister-at-Law (Secunderabad) is printed on handmade paper. The Sahukarans of Hyderabad and Aurangabad are contemplating the use of this paper for their account books by the coming Dewali. If the Government of H.E.H. The Nizam, could have their court fees stamps and petition paper like states of Kotah and Jaipur and, if possible, postcards printed on hand made paper, the industry would receive much impetus.

KAGHZIPURA

In the Nizam's dominion this industry is carried on, at Karatia (Kahim Nagar District), Gudur and Ellore near Manoharabad and at Kagzipura, near Daulatabad (Aurangabad District) where this industry was saved from ruination by the late Subedar Nawab Raza Nawaz Jung Bahadur (brother of Dr. Ansari), who made use of this paper in the Taluqudari or the Collector's office. The present Collector, Mr. Gulam Ahmedkhan, is also taking interest in the uplift and well-being of the Kagzies of the place and uses hand paper even in his personal correspondence.

Both the Finance and Revenue Ministers are said to be interested in its revival. The latter got Christmas cards, last year, made out of hand made paper, with gold sprangling on it.

The paper made at Kagzipura is sold at an average of -/5/- to -/6/- per lb. in gaddies of 240 sheets, weighing 10 to 12 lbs. The hand paper is known by its different names, that have different sizes viz., Daulatabadi—Sheshtakhani, Jehangiri—Shahjehani, Banne Shahi—Bahadur khani, Khambiti, Madhopuri, Malwi, Sialkot—Charrupkari.

The paper can be had in Bombay from Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdas A.I.V.I.A Depot, Zaveri Bazar, Graha Udyog Mandir, Kalbadevi Road.

Gandhi Sena Sandhurst Road Messrs. V. Prabha and Co., Sandhurst Road, and

The Cottage Industries Sales Depot H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Hyderabad (Deccan).

The Anjuman Taraqui-e-Dastkari Ltd., Aurangabad (Deccan).

Any other information may be had from the Hand Made Paper Association, Vile Parle.

Amongst the consumers, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank has taken the lead by using it in their Circular Draft, and correspondence. The use of blotting paper made by the hand

(Continued in Col. 4)

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(Continued from column 7.)

It is a happy augury that A.I.V.I.A. is taking interest in its research, and it is hoped that the industry will begin to thrive at not a distant day.

PROGRESS

Industrial research is the modern analogue of Aladdin's Lamp. The Research Laboratory in modern industries has come to be regarded as the pathway to limitless discovery, progress and service.

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Exciting Football In League Matches

Superior Speed Of Arsenal Wears Down Opponents At Highbury

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Not for many years has the Soccer season started with real football the weather overcast skies and rainsoaked pitches did not deter more than 800,000 football fans who turned up to see their favourites play.

The biggest crowd of 68,000 at Highbury witnessed fast and splendid football amidst tremendous excitement. Gurney scored for Sunderland at the ninth minute but Drake soon equalised.

Bastain gave the lead two/one at the interval for the Arsenal from a great leftfoot shot. After the recess Drake increased the lead. The Arsenal wore down their opponents with superior speed, and skill.

The Bolton-Brentford match provided a great game. Holiday scored for Brentford at the eighth minute after which Bolton could not do anything against a splendid defence. Holliday again netted just before the interval.

AT STAMFORDBRIDGE.

At Stamfordbridge, Liverpool forwards were prominent. With their rapid groundpasses they opened out the game in skilful fashion. Nieuwenhuy put through for Liverpool at the eighteenth minute and headed a second two minutes later. Liverpool led 2-0 at the interval. Seven minutes after resumption Riley failed to get away the ball from the centre, but Barraclough and Bambrick ran in scored from close range, Bambrick equalised twenty minutes later.

Everton was the more dangerous side and led by 1-0 at the interval through Dean. But in the second half Miller was the mainspring of attack and was responsible for the goals scored by Stevenson, Leyfield and Geldard.

The play in the first half of the match between Huddersfield and Preston was very even, neither side scoring. Huddersfield were more cohesive after the recess and Richardson netted for Huddersfield from just outside the penalty area.

MERITORIOUS VICTORY.

Charlton had a meritorious victory. Allen scored in the first minute. Charlton exhibited fine co-operation in all departments. Allen and Hobbis obtained a goal each before the interval. Burnley improved in the second half, but their finishing was poor. Allen found the fourth goal of the match almost as the last kick.

Norwich had a great victory Lochhead scored Norwich's first goal. Morton soon equalised. Marshall gave Westham the lead, but Vinall and Warnes, netting for Norwich; gave their side a lead of 3-2. The match was hotly contested, after the interval Vinall and Ruffell scoring for their respective teams.

Fast and clever play by Manchester City and West Bromwich gave neither side advantage at the interval. Herd netted the only goal of the match with a flashing shot from 20 yards. West Bromwich was not without spirit, but their attacks rarely troubled the Manchester City goalie.

Northampton 0; Gillingham 0.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH SCORERS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following are the Scottish scorers:—

Airdrieonians: Connor (twice).

Hamilton: Wilson (twice); Harrison King.

Arbroath: Flucker (twice) Garber.

Queen of South: English (penalty).

Ayr: Mogibbon.

Kilmarnock: Robertson Clark and Thomson.

Celtic: Delaney (twice); McGrory.

Dundee: Munro: (Owngoal); Phillips.

Hearts: Walker Black (twice), McCulloch (twice).

Aberdeen: Mills Armstrong.

St. Johnstone: Lyle and Nicholson.

Motherwell: MacFadyen and Ferrier.

Partick: Bain.

Rangers: Smith (twice) Mcphail.

Third Lanark: Hay (twice); Gallacher.—Reuter's Special.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET MATCH

Match With S. Africans Abandoned Due To Rain

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following are the closing scores in First Class Cricket matches commenced to-day:—

LEICESTERSHIRE VS. KENT

Kent 265 (Ames 86) Leicester 23 for one.

WORCESTERSHIRE VS. GLAMORGAN

Glamorgan 183 for 5.

HAMPSHIRE VS. YORKSHIRE

Yorkshire 309 for 8 (Mitchell 61, Sutcliffe 70, Barber 74).

SOMERSET VS. SUSSEX

Somerset 144 for 8 (Wellard 68).

LANCASHIRE VS. JULIEN CAHN'S ELEVEN AT NOTTINGHAM

Lancashire 352 (Washbrook 117; Hopwood 51; Paynter 111).

There was no play between Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and between England XI and South Africans due to rain.—Reuter's Special.

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LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Results Of Matches Played

LONDON, August 31.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 3, Sunderland 1; Aston Villa 1, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Blackburn 1, Grimsby 0; Bolton 0, Brentford 2; Chelsea 2, Liverpool 2; Everton 4, Derby 0; Huddersfield 1, Preston 0; Manchester City 1, West Bromwich 0; Middlesbrough 3, Portsmouth 2; Stoke 3, Leeds 1; Wolverhampton 3, Birmingham 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 4, Port Vale 2; Blackpool 5, Doncaster 2; Bradford City 0, Tottenham 1; Charlton 4, Burnley 0; Hull 1, Fulham 1; Newcastle 3, Bradford 3; Norwich 4, West Ham 3; Nottingham Forest 2, Bury 2; Plymouth 3, Manchester United 1; Sheffield United 1, Leicester 2; Southampton 4, Swansea 3.

THIRD DIVISON

(Southern Section)

Brighton 3, Torquay United 2; Bristol Rovers 0; Notts County 0; Clapton Orient 3, Luton 0; Crystal Palace 3, Cardiff 2; Exeter 5, Aldershot 1; Newport 2, Swindon 2; Queens Park Rangers 2, Millwall 3; Reading 2, Coventry 1; Southend 3, Bournemouth 3; Watford 0, Bristol City 2.

THIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section)

Barrow 1, Chesterfield 1; Carlisle 3, Darlington 0; Chester 5, Southport 1; Hartlepools 1, Halifax 0; Lincoln 6, Accrington 0; Mansfield 1, Oldham 0; New Brighton 0, Tranmere 0; Rochdale 2, Crewe 1; Rotherham 1, Wrexham 2; Walsall 2, Gateshead 0; York 0, Stockport 4.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

(First Division)

Airdrieonians 2, Hamilton 4; Arbroath 3, Queen of South 1; Ayr United 1, Kilmarnock 3; Celtic 3, Queens Park 0; Dundee 2, Hearts 5; Dunfermline 0, Aberdeen 2; Hibernians 0, St. Johnstone 2; Motherwell 2; Albion 0; Partick 1, Rangers 3; Third Lanark 3, Clyde 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Acton and Willesdon 17, York 17; Batley 2, Brambley 5; Bradford 14, Dewsbury 5; Broughton 24, Streatham 4; Castleford 44, Hunslet 0; Halifax 2, Barrow 22; Hull 26; Keighley 5; Leeds 12, Wigan 7; Leigh 2, Swinton 12; Liverpool Stanley 11; Rochdale 12; Oldham 22, Hull Kingston 11; Salford 33, St. Helens Recreation 0; St. Helens 2, Widnes 9; Wakefield 9, Featherstone 9; Warrington 15, Huddersfield 11.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ROVER SCOUT GETS DEGREE

Interviews Governor Of Colorado

Rover Scout Jami R. Mody, who is on world tour on a push bike, writes from St. Louis as follows:—

"I got the chance of meeting the Governor of Colorado, H. E. Sir Edward C. Johnson at the Government House on 29th July. His Excellency wished me for a continued success of my tour.

On 3rd August 1935 a degree of The Order of the Arrow was conferred upon me by the Irondale Scouting authorities, which is the highest honour given to a Camper in U.S.A. I was also made an Honorary Member of the Camp. It is an honour which very few get; and I am the first from other nationality other than American to be conferred that honour, and the third Honorary Member of St. Louis Council."

According to the latest information available, Rover Scout Jami R. Mody left St. Louis on 7th August en route to Washington and New York.

HUGE DEFALCATION ALLEGED

Hyderabad Clerk In Trouble

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 30.

It is reported from Raichur that a huge defalcation of a sum of about Rs. 25,000 has been alleged in the Well-Sinking Department. The accused is said to be one Abdul Wahid, head clerk of the Geological Survey Department. The District Munsif of Lingsgur held the preliminary enquiry, and finding a prima facie case made out against the accused, committed him to the Court of the District Magistrate at Raichur.

ENGLAND LOSE THIRD RUBBER IN 16 MONTHS

M. C. C. Critics Of England Selectors

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 24

(By Air Mail).

For the Last Test match of the season, which England had to win to save the rubber from the South Africans, England certainly went the whole hog in the "Monte Carlo" fashion.

The first gamble was in the make-up of the side. The three fast bowlers, as originally chosen, were in the final eleven. Then on a perfect wicket, giving not the slightest assistance to the bowlers, the South Africans scored 297 runs against England after Wyatt, the England skipper, had taken the gamble of putting the Springboks in to bat. Of course, Wyatt had thus "baited" for risking England's cricket prestige—that is, if she had any left—but even Jack Hobbs, one of the greatest cricket authorities had suggested the previous day of the commencement of the Oval game that Wyatt should do just exactly what he did. The gamble failed. In fact at lunch time, on the first day's play, when Bruce Mitchell and Siedle were defying the strongest attack England has ever thrown up against the tourists, one could safely say "The match is drawn. The rubber was as good as booked for South Africa". The fact is this match was scheduled for three days, yet after two hours play on the opening day, it was quite safe to bet 20 to 1 that neither team would win. To confine Test matches to three days is an absurdity which would only be attempted by such a conservative body as the M.C.C., which unfortunately rules cricket. It is unfair to ask International teams to finish a Test match within three days. However, while congratulating South Africa for having won the rubber on English soil for the first time, it is only fair to point out that in four of the five Tests England had declared their innings closed. And it is generally accepted that the side that declares is the top dog.

BRILLIANT COMBINATION.

It is not my purpose to detract from the merit of South Africa's performance in winning the only Test match of the series. They did something which England failed to do but here are some rather illuminating figures, which would make one doubt whether the rubber would have gone to South Africa had four days been allocated to the matches. In the five Tests, England, who, as I say, declared four times, scored 2,365 runs for the loss of 66 wickets. South Africa scored 2,361 runs for the loss of 71 wickets. Thus, without desiring to in any way belittle South Africa's victory we are faced with the fact that England scored more runs and lost fewer wickets in the process than South Africa. At the same time I must admit that the South Africans have proved a brilliant combination—magnificent in the field, courageous and resourceful in batting and with a well-varied attack of pace and spin bowling. It is a curious fact that they should have been beaten by two English counties, Gloucestershire and Essex, in the week preceding the Oval Test match in which they rose to great heights. The defeat of England in the present Test match series means that this is the third series of Tests in succession that England cricketers have lost. Australia, the West Indies and South Africa in turn have beaten England. In 14 Test matches, 10 of them in this country, played since June 1934 England won two only. Up to 1930, there was always one, and sometimes more than one, playing cricketer on the Test Selection Committee of three. Mr. P. A. Perrin and Mr. T. A. Higson have sat continuously since 1930. Mr. P. F. Warner was chairman in 1931, 1932, and this year; Lord Hawke was chairman in 1933 and Sir Stanley Jackson in 1934. But each member of the Selection Committee has been out of active first-class cricket far too long. Similarly Wyatt has been England's captain in 15 Test matches, and only two of these been won. No previous Selection Committee had persevered so long with one skipper. England Captain's record of failure is thus unparalleled. He will not go down in the history books as one of England's wisest captains, but he is high up in the list of unlucky ones. His luck was hard against him at Oval. For he did something, being influences by others, which he would not have done in ordinary circumstances. He won the toss on a batsman's wicket and put the South Africans in. He ricked everything on the outside chance of the South African opening batsmen—Bruce Mitchel—Sidele—after their shocks at Cheltenham and Southend, being out of form and his fast bowlers, including Read, who the South Africans met for the first time on the Kennington Oval, getting them out quick'y. In other words, as ill-luck wou'd have it, Wyatt persuaded himself, having won the tremendous advantage of the toss, to throw it away. It is no use arguing now, as do his supporters, that he never knew that the Oval ground was prepared for a six-day match.

VICTORY OVER INDIA?

The point that arises out of the five Test matches of the present series is why South Africa was not given the same status in the cricket world which the Australians enjoy. Last season the Test matches between England and Australia were allowed four days, and three of them had a decisive result. It is contended that the reasons for not giving the South Africans four days were that "they were deemed a less dangerous enemy than the Australians, that the new l.b.w. rules was reckoned an advantage to the bowlers, and that four-day matches unavoidably injure the ordinary County championship games." However, by this method the boot was on the other foot as by the three-day system the tourists were encouraged after their victory at Lord's in the second Test to play for draws. And as one paper frankly pointed out this cricket season has seen more exciting and entertaining contests in the county cricket games than in the Tests. The paper hopes that "perhaps among the younger county players will soon be found men who, after the chastening experiences of the past two years will be able to achieve the immediate modest aims of victories over New Zealand and India.

STRONG AGITATION.

Mr. Thomas Moult is responsible for the report that an increasing number of leading cricketers and personalities in the game view with apprehension the possibility that the existing Selection Committee may, if they wish, continue in office until the end of next summer, and moreover, persist in re-electing Wyatt to the captaincy next season, when three Test matches will be played against India. Mr. Moult says that he is in a position to reveal that a strong agitation is being fostered among M.C.C. members that may result in the whole position being reconsidered as an emergency measure. An important charge is that the present leaders are of such an age that they are hopelessly out of touch with what is after all, an ever-youthful game.

Wyatt is not in a position to answer his numerous critics as he is under agreement not to publish his views on the Test matches before the end of the cricket season—an agreement he intends to respect. However, he has declared that his own small contribution for the improvement of England cricket would be to urge that, as a principle, it would be good if in future England's captains were chosen for a series of Test matches. This, of course, he adds, would be subject to the captain's retention of cricketing form, for no side can carry a passenger. "The knowledge that his leadership would not be subject to revision," he contends in a special contribution to the "Evening Standard," "after every match would free the captain from anxiety and help continuity of policy.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

CHINSURAH, Aug. 31.

Mr. M. Ahmed, I.C.S., Assistant Magistrate, Chinsurah, has fined F. R. Gale, an Anglo-Indian, Rs. 30 or to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks under the Railway Act and for assault.

Gale was travelling without ticket by the down Punjab Mail on August 16. When the ticket collector demanded ticket from him at Bandel, he could not produce the same. On claiming fare, the accused assaulted the ticket collector and obstructed him from doing his further work.—United Press.

Liberation Of Women Lies In Classless Society

KAMALADEVI EXPLODES FALSE NOTIONS ABOUT "RESPECTABILITY"

(From Our Correspondent).

HOSPET, August 31.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya visited the famine area relief camp's kitchens and talked to the people.

She addressed a women's meeting at Bellary on "Socialism and Women's Role in it." She traced the changes in women's position from the days of the primitive society. She showed how economic construction had been influencing their status all the time. Aristocracy and the class of vested interests were filled with ideas of 'respectability', which reacted on women and curtailed their liberty. Working class women enjoyed more freedom and were unfettered by ideas of 'respectability.' False notions of respectability consigned women to a life of idleness and parasitic existence which demoralised society. True freedom for women would come only when society was reconstructed on a classless basis, when woman ceases to be private property and was able to stand on her own legs.

IN GERMANY AND ITALY.

In Germany and Italy, where Big Business and High Finance and vested interests ruled, women's position was deplorable. They were being driven back to the kitchens. In Capitalist England, the Conservatives denied women political rights. France was still denying women political rights. The Spanish women won their rights after the revolution. The Russian women enjoyed more rights. The Soviet regime proved that vested interests suppressed womanhood.

Mrs. Kamaladevi addressing a public meeting traced the growth and development of Imperialism

Craftsmen and traders were rendered idle and moved towards the land-seeking agricultural occupations, thus overcrowding the land. This led to the fragmentation of land in small, uneconomic plots. The absence of large industries left no scope for the absorption of the surplus population. There was no State initiative for intensive cultivation and industrialisation. Heavy taxation weighed the peasantry down.

"REFORMS" MENACE.

Government spent a major portion of the income on a top-heavy administrative machinery, and the military. Nation-building departments were neglected.

Mrs. Kamaladevi then dealt with the menace of the India Act. The new Constitution, she said granted concessions to the upper classes. Sidetracking of the National energy and doping it into inactivity was blunting the edge of the National fervour. The Congress should decide its future attitude and place of action. Regarding the New Constitution the policy of drift was suicidal to the national interest. It gave the opportunity for the Moderates to utilise the situation to compromise the Congress. The time had come to come to grips with the situation and to chalk out the future policy of action.

She then referred to the question of offices. Acceptance of office would make Congressmen part and parcel of the Government.

Our Andhra Letter

ALLEGED DEFALCATION IN CO-OP. BANK

Vizianagram Municipal Funds Involved; Secretary Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

VIZIARNAGRAM, (By Mail)

Serious frauds of an ingenious nature are alleged to have been committed in the Vizianagram Co-operative Central Bank, one of the biggest of its kind in the Madras Presidency, to the extent of Rs. 54,229/10/0. Mr. K. Rangaswami Naidu, Deputy Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, during the course of his annual inspection, suspected the existence of serious irregularities relating to the purchase and sale of Government securities.

When asked by the Deputy Registrar to produce the securities whose face value was Rs. 2,51,000 held by the bank for verification, Mr. C Subbarow, Secretary of the Co-operative Central Bank, produced acknowledgments from the Imperial Bank and the Public Debt Office for the entire amount.

Further inquiries by the Deputy Registrar disclosed the existence of a telegram received by the Secretary on or about July 17, last, regarding the purchase of 5½ per cent. 38—40 G. P. notes whose face value was Rs. 25,000. He did not find any reference in the records of the Bank and made further investigations and traced them to their original source.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS INVOLVED

It is alleged that a sum of Rs. 54,229/10/0 was embezzled from the funds of the bank and when the Deputy Registrar went for inspection the G. P. Notes of this value which were purchased from the municipal funds of Vizianagram were produced. There is no reference to the fact that these notes were held in the bank for safe custody and in fact the Secretary gave a certificate to the Deputy Registrar that the bank did not hold any securities of individuals or institutions for the safe custody. It is alleged that the G.P. notes were actually purchased by the Secretary for the Vizianagram Municipality out of the funds in the bank to the credit of that body. Instead of forwarding them to the Municipal Council he is alleged to have cleverly managed to keep the Municipal Council under the impression that the paper was in safe custody with the bank, while the records of the Bank do not show that they were in safe custody.

The frauds were apparently perpetrated with great ingenuity in the detection of which the Deputy Registrar exhibited great tact and patience. He displayed considerable ability and resourcefulness in tackling an extremely difficult situation. He mobilised the funds and averted a crash which at one time seemed inevitable. There is no cause for alarm and the bank is working normally.

SECRETARY ARRESTED

Mr. C. Subbarow, the Secretary of the bank, was arrested on the 22nd instant and the two houses belonging to him were searched by the police. Important papers and documents bearing on the bank affairs, it is understood, were seized and carried away by the police, whose investigations are proceeding.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BENGAL

Monsoon Fairly Active In West Coast

POONA, Sept. 1.

Thunderstorms caused neatly general rain in Bengal, local rain in Deccan, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana, East and north Punjab, east Central India, Orissa and Assam and a few falls in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, west Central India, north Madras coast and south-east Madras. The monsoon is fairly active in west coast of Peninsula and Arakan coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Akyab two inches; Bhamo one and half; Dimamone Island one; Silchar three; Chittagong, Sibsagar and Raipur one and half each; Barmer two; Surat and Udaipur one and half each; Delhi and Dalhousie one each; Khandala four; Aurangabad and Mahableshwar two; Bombay one and half and Kurnool one.

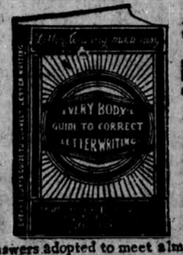
FORECAST

Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Konkan, Deccan and west Rajputana, increase in east and north Punjab, Gujarat, east Rajputana, Central parts of country and round the head of the Bay of Bengal and extend in United Provinces and Lower Sind. —A.P.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

The Viceroy's 'Quake Fund stands at £1b2-14-5 and Rs. 35,87,-060-9-7.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER-WRITING



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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 4, 1991.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 3, 1354.
Parsi: Gatha 1, 1304.
Hightide: 1.52, 13.52.
Lowtide: 7.39, 20.00.
Sunrise: 6.24.
Sunset: 6.54.

Ganesh Chathurthi and Samvatsari: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

TUESDAY, September 3.
Bombay Medical Council meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, September 4.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 5.
Improvements Committee 4-55 p.m.

YOUTH LODGE T. S.

The members of Youth Lodge T. S. will meet at a tea party to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Lodge premises.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

The Prince of Wales Museum will remain open to-day (Monday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSICAL CONCERT.

Belakawadi Srinivasa Iyengar, Mysore Palace Sangeetha Vidwan, will give a performance in Vocal music with violin and mridangam and Gotavadyam to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m. at Byramji Jijibhoy Hall, Matunga.

MISS GANGOOBAI'S CONCERT.

An enjoyable evening was spent on Saturday evening at Lakshmibaug, Sandhurst Road when Miss Gangoobai of Hubli gave a musical performance (vocal) under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle. There was a large gathering present.

MAYOR'S FUND

The Mayor's Quetta 'Quake Fund stood on August 30 at Rs. 161,413-6-3.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd proximo.

AUDIENCES INTENSELY DELIGHTED

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

W. H. CHARTERIS presents

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Change of Programme from Tuesday 3rd Sept.

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Daily 3 Shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 2-30 p.m.

SPECIAL RANJIT WEEK!

To-day MONDAY

"Babruwahan"

Featuring

Madhuri

BILLIMORIA

To-morrow TUESDAY,

"NADIRA"

featuring MADHURI and BILLIMORIA

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) when Sheth Behramgore T. Anklesaria will speak on "Funeral Prayers."

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects a lecture on "A Few Observations on the Building Regulations of the City" will be delivered by Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay, at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The President Prof. Claude Batley will preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

"MAKING OF BOOKS."

The lecture on the "Making of Books" in the Adult Education through Cinema series will be delivered to-day (Monday), at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Wednesday, (the 4th September) at 3 p.m. (B.T.), instead of at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) on that day.

CZECHOSLOVAK RAILWAYS' INDIA AGENT

The Ag. Consul for Czechoslovakia, Bombay, writes:

Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahomed has been appointed as Agent to the Czechoslovak State Railways in India by the Ministry of Czechoslovak State Railways, Prague.

RADICAL CONGRESSMEN'S MEETING

A meeting of the 'radical' Congressmen will be held at Abu Bakr Manzil on Walkeshwar Road (near the Chowpatty Bandstand) to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. in connection with the formation of the Organisational Committee for the proposed Bombay Provincial Political Conference.

DADABHAI NAOROJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS CANCELLED

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay which was arranged for September 4 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate the Birthday Jayanti of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji is dropped.

KHATAU BUILDING GANESHOTSAV.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Building Ganeshotsav, Lalbag, Parel, Mr. Anant V. Mule will give recitations of ballads at 8-30 p.m to-day, Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Celebes Maru' left Singapore on August 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 9 via Penang and Colombo.

The O S K steamer 'Sumatra Maru' left Sakito on August 29 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 23 via usual ports.

The N Y K steamer 'Calcutta Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 30th August and is expected to arrive at this port on or about the 25th September.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Harrison V-37' left Singapore on the 27th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 5th instant and sail again on the 6th with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Paper to be Read. "The Social Basis of Hindu Theory of Education", by Mr. P. H. Valavalkar, B.A., LL.B.

SHIVAJI NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Shivaji Night High School, Parel, on Wednesday last. He went round all the classes. Subsequently he addressed the boys. A holiday was declared in honour of the distinguished guest.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Technological Association of the Bombay University, Dr. A. M. Patel will deliver a series of four lectures on "The Collidal Aspects of Textile Chemistry" To-day (Monday), on the 18th instant and 25th instant, at 5 p.m. at the University of Bombay Department of Chemical Technology.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Samples." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Clive of India." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India." Daily at 5-25, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Public Hero No. 1." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SWASTIK—"Sati Toral." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 3 p.m.
PATHE—"Casino De Paris." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Bahar - e - Sulemani." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Babruwasan." To-day at 2-30, 5-15 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 2-45 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Misarka-Bitara." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, To-day at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pavitra Lilavati." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Ganesh Chaturthi Celebration. Light Classical Music. Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi.

12-30 p.m.—European Programme. A "Brunswick" Hour. 1. The Dorsey Bros. Orchestra. 2. Ethel Merman. 3. Herman Chitison, Piano. 4. The Charioteers Quartet. 5. Ted Fio Rito and His Orchestra. 6. Grace Moore. 7. Sol Hoopii and his Novelty Quartet. 8. Winifred Shaw. 9. Bob Howard and his Orchestra.

1-30 p.m.—Close Down.

3-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. H. M. V. Present. A Drama Prithivi Raj Chavan.

4-30 p.m.—Talk "Ganesh Puja." By S. K. Naique.

5-0 p.m.—A Special Programme for Children. Eighteen Girls (under 12) of Shree Lokamanya Mela will give Variety Programme of Songs & Dialogues under Direction of J. B. Jhmbhekar.

6-0 p.m. Interval.

7-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Light Music. Dattaram Gopinath Nandodkar of Goa.

8-30 p.m.—Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. By Pandit Laxamanrao Ogale.

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi.

9-0 p.m.—Time Signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Musical Interlude.

9-15 a.m.—Talk "The Week's Sport." By A. G. A. Norman.

9-30 p.m.—A Studio Concert. Ellen Rose "Pianoforte." Edith Windsor, "Steel Guitar." And Harry Potter, "Songs at the Piano."

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m.—Big Ben. The B. B. C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; leader, Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery.

8-30 p.m.—"Under Big Ben." A friendly chat by Howard Marshall.

8-45 p.m.—The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay, relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.

9-15 p.m.—Ballad Concert. Elsie Griffin (Seprano) and Edern Jones (Baritone).

9-45 p.m.—Dance music.
10-00 p.m.—News.
10-20 p.m.—Dance music.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

Examintions of the Male and Female classes in "First Aid to the Injured" organised by Mr. Samuel Judah, under the auspices of the Bombay Jewish centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla, and conducted by Capt. P. M. Petigara, M.B., A.F.M.C., were held on the 11th and 18th August respectively, by Capt. Jacob Ezekiel (I.M.S. Retd.). The following candidates are declared successful:—

MEN:

Certificates:—Messrs. T. R. Ganpat, V. Ramkrishn, Israel Judah Korley, R. H. Dhuru, Emmanual E. Joseph, Freddy Menahim.

Label:—Mr. Joseph Isaac Charikar.

WOMEN:

Certificates:—Misses. Mozelle J. Hemi, Ray J. Hemi, Ray S. Japheth, Reema Somekh, Ruby J. Hemi, Rahama Moses Raymond, Sophia David Gudker, Katie Rather.

NEED FOR NATIONALIST NEWS AGENCY

Greetings To "United Press" On Completion Of 2 Years Of Service

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the United Press of India the following messages have been received:

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, from Patna, says:

"The United Press has been doing very useful work as a News Agency. During the two years of its existence it has secured the support of most of the nationalist press in India and proved its utility. I wish it success."

NEED FOR SUCH A SERVICE

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, says:—

"I wish the United Press every success. There is no doubt about the necessity of such non-official national Press Service in India. It is necessary to have a medium through which accurate news could be transmitted and the existence of such non-official Agency has been of great help particularly in cases where semi-official agencies cannot be sufficiently trusted for accurate transmission of news. It deserves all support and encouragement from all popular organisations and nationalist public."

PURPOSE FULFILLED

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," says:

"My heartiest congratulations. During its two years' existence the United Press has made a name for itself in Indian journalism of which it may well be proud. It has successfully fulfilled the purpose for which it was started and I hope it will have in the immediate future an even more brilliant record of service to journalism and the country."

ITS INFLUENCE

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel," says:

"My sincere congratulations to the United Press on its second anniversary. During its brief existence it has increased and broadened the flow of news to the public and kept the springs of information and their outflow undefiled by interested motives.

"Its influence in the newspaper world has been felt and is growing stronger, and I hope that for the good of Indian journalism and the country generally it may go stronger."

USEFUL SERVICE

Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji, M.L.A., says:

"The United Press has rendered very useful service to the country during the two years of its existence. I do not see any reason why it should not progress satisfactorily and render more service to the country in furthering the national interests as against the vested interests. I wish the United Press every success during the coming year":

PUBLIC BEST SERVED

Mr. Manu Subedar, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, says:

"I have much pleasure in wishing the United Press extended life and prosperity, because I believe that the interests of the public are best served not by a single monopoly concern in trade or any business. Competition between news agencies is as much to public advantages as competition between those who supply other utilities to the people. Apart from this the fact that the older News Agency is owned and controlled by non-Indians arouses my sympathy towards the United Press as I wish in every department of life, concerns either owned entirely by Indians, or shared equally by Indians.

"I trust the United Press will continue to render service to the public as it has done in the past."

ITS MISSION.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., says:

"The United Press is doing excellent service to the country in general and to the working class movement in this country, in particular, in bringing more prominently before the public the interests and rights of workers. I am quite sure that it will pursue the same path without fear or favour in future also and render more service to the nation. In this mission I wish the management every success."

NEED FOR NATIONALIST NEWS SERVICE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A., says:—

"At no time in the history of our country the need for a Nationalist News Service was greater than at the present juncture. The United Press during its short career of two years has acquitted itself very creditably as a first class News Agency. Its progress is very remarkable and redounds to the credit of its workers. It is the sacred duty of every Indian and more particularly the Indian newspapers to support this infant Indian concern. I wish the United Press more and more success."—

GREAT AND USEFUL ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, has sent the following message to the United Press on the occasion of its second anniversary:—

"Please accept my sincere good wishes for the success of your great and useful enterprise on your third birthday. May you grow strong and flourish in the service of India's freedom.—United Press.

GARDENER DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA

Sequel To Dog-Bite

Nearly one month after a stray dog had bitten him, Gulamalli Khairdin, a gardener, at the Officers' Mess, Colaba succumbed to an attack of hydrophobia on Saturday evening.

It appears Gulamalli residing at the Servants Quarters, 3|1, Punjab Regiment, Colaba, was working on July 26 last in the garden of the Officers Mess, when he was bitten by a stray dog. He was treated at the Indian Wing of the B. M. Hospital, Colaba and was sent to the J. J. Hospital on August 1 last for further treatment On Saturday evening he developed fatal hydrophobia.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S LECTURE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver the inaugural address to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

Assembly Bye-election a Bombay Government "Gazette" extraordinary states that a vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor-General of the resignation of his office by Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt., an elected member from the Bombay European Constituency, the Governor-General has called upon the Bombay European Constituency to elect in accordance with the rules a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 30th September 1935 so the Bombay Government has fixed the following dates in connection with the bye-election:—

Monday, (2nd Sept.) for nomination of candidates.

Thursday, (5th Sept.) for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Friday, (13th Sept.) 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for voting.

Friday, (20th Sept.) 12 noon at the office of the Collector of Bombay, for counting of votes.

Society For Prevention Of Cruelty To Animals

During the month of July, the Society succeeded in detecting 1,059 cases of the use of unfit animals and 24 cases of overloading. In respect of these 1,669 prosecutions were instituted. Convictions were secured in 1,591 cases, in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted.

85 animals were sent during the month to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, Parel.

143 animals were treated as Out-Patients gratis by the Society's Inspectors at the various Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

At Bandra 39 cases of use of unfit animals and 1 case of the alleged beating of a buffalo were detected and in respect of these 44 prosecutions were instituted. The Society was successful in securing convictions in 43 cases. In the other case the accused was acquitted.

BAI SAKARBAI PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

There were 79 animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 228 animals were newly admitted. 184 were discharged cured, 11 were discharged uncured and 25 died leaving 87 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 147 animals and birds were treated as out-patients.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

"Bottle-Necks" In City

At a recent meeting of the Corporation, it was decided that the Works Committee, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, should report about the feasibility of removing the bottle-neck in the Tardeo Road as it impedes traffic and is likely to cause serious accidents. It is gratifying to note that the Corporation has taken notice of such a bottle-neck being at Tardeo possibly because one of the members of the Corporation lives in that locality and realises the danger involved. But it is also necessary to bring to the notice of the Works Committee or the Municipal Commissioner, whoever is more concerned in the matter, that there are in the City of Bombay more than one bottle-neck and they are very far away from Tardeo. Every motorist is aware of one at least and that is on the Worli Road, immediately after the Hornby Vellard. Another is at Agarbazar, while going from Prabhadevi to the Gokhale Road at Dadar. There are many other such places, which are a very grave danger both to traffic and pedestrians. It is time the Corporation took immediately on hand the work of widening the roads at these points, as there are bound to be serious accidents if they are allowed to remain as they are.

Tramways And The Public

The veteran Secretary of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company has done well in inviting co-operation of the public in certain matters relating to traffic regulations. For instance, he wants that the passengers should co-operate with the conductors and inspectors when the bye-law regarding smoking in cars and buses is violated. It will strengthen the hands of the passengers for co-operating and even assisting the staff of the B. E. S. and T. Company if the latter were to display in bold types the warning to smokers in the cars and buses at prominent places. If such a warning is displayed behind the seat of the bus drivers stating: "Smoking only allowed on two rear seats, penalty for infringement Rs. 25 vide Bye Law 22", it will help the passengers in pointing out the notice of warning and check offending passengers easily. Likewise in tram cars the notice regarding smoking is displayed in such an obscure way and in such small types that it is difficult for both the tramway staff and the other passengers to point it out to the offending passengers. If the B. E. S. and T. Company wants co-operation of the public, it should also assist them in every legitimate way.

THREE YEARS FOR ENTICEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, September 1

A sentence of three years' hard labour has passed on Thursday by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, on Fazaishah Mebarakshah a Pathan of Ghatkopar, who was unanimously found guilty by the Jury of enticing away a 9-year-old Bhatia boy with immoral purpose.

The accused was committed to sessions by Mr. R W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, on charges upder sections 367 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case was that on the evening of May 21, last, the accused Pathan by deceitful means induced the minor boy to go with him to his room in order that he might carry out his immoral purpose.

The accused denied the charge and added that he was falsely implicated.

Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

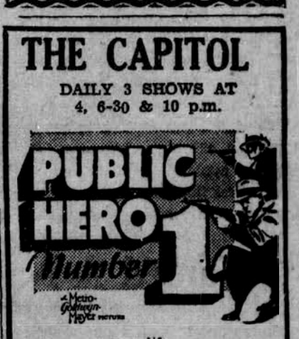
WOMAN'S FATAL FALL

While attending to the day's work, Hurbi Mahomed, 50 it is stated fell in front of her master's room at Nishanpada Cross Lane on Sunday morning and died on the spot.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

The President of S. V. Library, Yeola, writes:—

Wt take this opportunity to tender our hearty congratulations to Mrs. Menabai Balusa, Mr. Ramchand Gangaram, two amongst many who have observed a month's fasts; as well as those who have observed fasts varying from eight to fifteen days, the number of such persons being no less than forty; to celebrate the Jain holidays Paryusav under the holy guidence of a well-known Muniraj Chhandravijayaji.



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PLIGHT OF ABYSSINIA

The sympathy of weak and helpless nations may be of little avail to the gallant but unfortunate country of Abyssinia which the cruel jaws of Italian Imperialism are determined to swallow. It is none-the-less gratifying to learn that Egypt and Yemen as also other countries of the Near East, according to European and American papers, feel for her as profoundly and keenly as their circumstances would permit, and what is more, they do not make any secret of their sympathy. Egypt and Yemen which are close to Abyssinia and Italian East Africa have even taken some practical measures to prove it. It is similarly gratifying to note that the people of India too have shown their sympathy in no uncertain manner. But is it not an irony of our political status that the President of the Legislative Assembly should—under the rules of the Indian constitution!—ban the discussion of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis? India's Parliament and India's representatives cannot express national feeling on a subject on which public opinion is *unanimous*!

Cynical Betrayal

But that is by the way. Imperialist jaws are about to close on Abyssinia and the tragedy is that although the civilized" world recognises her utter innocence, it is not prepared to rescue her, moral and international obligations notwithstanding. Cables during the last few days point to the certainty of Abyssinia being doomed unless some unexpected miracle happens during the next few days. Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the home of liberty and freedom, has signed the Neutrality Bill with a statement which looks magnificently pacific on paper. What could be a greater offering to the goddess of Peace than the declaration on the part of her votaries neither to fight nor to help in any way, the fighters? But applied to the case of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict in which one party, well-equipped with all modern means of warfare is determined to beat down the other which is helpless and resourceless, America's offering becomes an odiously cynical repudiation of the goddess itself and a nauseating betrayal of a solemn obligation under the Kellogg Pact which was initiated by America herself. This, however, is not the worst of the tragedy. It appears that the question of sanctions has received a final knock on the head even before the meeting of the League Council. The world knows that Signor Mussolini is bent upon aggression, the world knows that a man who, unprovoked, would grab another people's property merely because he wants to "extend" his own possessions and call it a measure of "defence," is capable of anything. And yet they fight shy of sanctions. In fact Australia—a worthy and prominent member of the British Commonwealth of Nations!—has actually decided against sanctions, a decision which renders sanctions impossible because they depend on a unanimous vote of the League Council. So Signor Mussolini's threat has succeeded and it was a threat based on the demand that he should be allowed a free military hand in Abyssinia.

The Only Hope

The "civilized" world has thus deserted Abyssinia leaving her to the mercy of an avowedly aggressive party. As a desperate measure the Abyssinian Emperor granted extensive oil concessions. He tried to stave off a grave and imminent crisis by inviting a less grave one. It was certainly an astute move. The Emperor knows that the foundations of Western civilisation are laid in economic greed. The move would have succeeded but for another fundamental principle of Western civilisation. When the cost of individual and competitive endeavour is comparatively high, Imperialists hunt in company. This is the position to-day. The deal has inevitably "caused something of a world wide political and financial sensation," and it will not be surprising if it did produce "friction." But efforts are already being made, probably on the basis of "the division of spoils," to avoid friction. The only ray of hope—against the Italian danger involving complete political and economic subjugation of Abyssinia—lies in the possibility that should this oil concession be "divided up," American, French and British self-interest would intervene to save Abyssinia from Italy but for the joint economic imperialism of the West.

Wanted A National Policy

The recent agitation of the citizens of Ahmedabad against the request of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, for the renewal of their electric licence for a period of nearly forty years from this year, has served to direct public attention on the absence of a definite and authoritative National Policy in regard to the ownership, regulation, and control of Public Utilities. The existing Acts of the Indian Government, defining or regulating the conditions of licence to Public Utility concerns, are based on obsolete principles and unsocial ideals. For that reason alone, they need to be radically revised if the best interests of the people as whole, in the long run, are not be for ever mortgaged to private profit-seekers. The production and supply of Public Utilities is a highly technical subject in almost every instance; and so the man in the street has little idea of where and how to apply checks, even though he may feel perfectly certain about the exploiting, profiteering tendencies of not a few of concerns in private, profit-seeking hands. Such criticism, therefore, as comes from the public at large, of the working of Public Utilities concerns is either disjointed, irrelevant, or uninformed. Very rarely is it from persons and organisations, well-informed as to the details of such work, and the inherent difficulties of doing it; and then such critics have neither the far-seeing national outlook nor the necessary authority to make their criticism effective. Often they are are easily capable of being silenced by the simple expedient of being bought over. Utilities like the local transport and lighting agencies in great centres of population; or the supply of power,—electric or gas,—or even the purveyance of credit, are almost wholly in private, profit-seeking hands in India at present. Their vested rights are sought to be safeguarded and made permanent by the new Constitution in a variety of direct or indirect ways. The owners and managers,—until the other day largely non-Indians,—of some of them have learnt the trick of associating, in however honorary and ineffective a capacity, Indian magnates on their Boards of Directors. The result is that those Indians, who could perhaps best expose the exploiting methods of such ventures, are themselves materially interested in such exploitation; and, as such, silenced for ever from any attempt to expose them.

In these circumstances, it becomes imperatively necessary to define and declare our national policy in regard to such enterprises as may justly be designated Public Utilities. The Indian National Congress, claiming to speak on behalf of the entire people of India, must realise the place of such Utilities in our national life and progress; the more so as, with the growing emphasis in modern life on economic considerations, and with such appendages to the Congress sphere of activities as the Village Industries' Association, the value and importance of having control over such Utilities becomes more than ever evident. But in order that the Congress, or any other authoritative spokesman for the people of India, should speak with authority and information, it is necessary to understand clearly what is mean by Public Utilities. There are three criteria, at least, by which certain ventures could be classed as Public Utilities. In the first place, a Public Utility enterprise is usually concerned with the production and supply of a commodity or service of common requirement. It is very often not so much a material commodity, as a service,—an indispensable accessory for doing one's ordinary work. It is, secondly, a condition precedent, as it were, to productive activity. Lastly, it must, by its very nature, be capable of being turned into a monopoly,—natural, because of some geographical or other similar considerations; or legal, because of the force of some specific law; practical, because of combination among rival producers of the same supply, and by agreement among such combining concerns. It is this possibility of a monopoly,—frequently experienced in all modern countries in such cases,—which lends to the ownership and management Public Utilities their national importance. The fact that the country's law is more often than not concerned with their regulation everywhere; and that, in such attempts at regulation, the law is more often circumvented, defeated, and made the tool of these huge monopoly concerns, than observed and enforced, makes the problem of controlling and operating such monopolies in the public interest more complicated than any other corresponding problem of modern life and Government. The reason is quite simple. Because these Utilities are indispensable adjuncts to modern industrial and productive life, their owners or managers have opportunities of exploitation,—of obtaining unfair advantage over the consumers of the service supplied by the,—and their power to defeat all regulative and controlling legislation becomes incommensurate.

A list of the services, or even commodities, for the matter of that,—which are generally admitted to be Public Utilities and which fulfil the triple test laid down above, includes water supply for municipalities; supply of illuminants, gas, electricity, or even oil; supply of energy, electricity and coal, in many places; transport and communications, tram, bus, railway and shipping service; postal facilities of all kinds, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting; education, including school-buildings, laboratories, hostels, libraries; supply of books and apparatus; press, printing, cinema and theatre, together with their accessories; credit facilities, including banking and currency, pawnshops, "Monts de Piete," co-operative societies; irrigation; and Defence. Most of these are absolute necessaries of modern civilised life, capable of being easily monopolised, and required, in public interest, to be carefully regulated. Many of them incapable of being turned into vendible articles e.g., Defence, are even now public monopolies. A good few of these, admitting of private profit-making, are private monopolies. There are also other amenities,—baths, sports, stadia, race-courses, skating rinks, dance-halls, even marriage and funeral services, which may be regarded as in the nature of public utilities, to which the principles of policy, generally accepted in regard to Public Utilities for the country as a whole, may be held to apply. In all these cases, the fact of their universal demand cannot be questioned. Their supply has, therefore, to be on as large a scale as possible, not only in order to permit the largest amount of profit to be earned by and for those who supply such utilities, but also in order that they be supplied to the consumer at the lowest unit cost possible. Large questions of public health and convenience, not to say of national wealth and well-being, are indissolubly connected with a cheap and effective supply of these facilities. Hence the necessity to define clearly the national policy in regard to such matters.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

Little Scope In France And Britain

By K. T. SHAH. IX

Fascism is, however, not confined to Italy and Germany alone Even in the better established democracies of France and Great Britain, where self-government through responsible Ministries and representative institutions has had far longer tradition and deeper roots, there are stirring below the political surface elements which suggest the growth of Fascism. The Stavisky affair in France last year,—and the rumoured connection of many high personages in that unsavoury mess,—brought about an attack against the established regime, the like of which the Third Republic has not witnessed since the days of Boulanger. The Royalist element has, indeed, never been destroyed altogether in France; but the hopes of that Party were killed ever since the day the Legitimist section declined to drop the White Flag of Henry IV. If the existing regime disgusts a powerful section of the people; or if the kaleidoscope of political combinations in Europe leaves France without good allies and with endangered frontiers once again, there is a chance for the return of the Bourbons,—who might appear to promise greater security and cohesion. But the French are much too realistic to believe that a country like France would put the clock back to absolute Royalty, of even to one party dictatorship, after the taste of democratic liberty for nearly two generations. With all the differences "inter se" of the political parties or groups in France, the essence of French domestic and foreign policy remains the same: with all the frequent changes of Government in that country, the administration runs practically on oiled wheels all the time. The security and well-being, the liberty and order which the present Republican regime offers are too palpable advantages to be imperilled by any theoretic or demagogic display of the inefficiency, corruption, or bankruptcy of the present regime. Besides, even in Germany, they have not restored the Kaiser, however strongly Rightist their political philosophy sounds; and as there is little chance of Fascism in France, except perhaps under the Royalist banner, we may take it, that the Fascist forces in that country will not be able to stage a successful revolution, in the absence of an exhausting war and smashing defeat. The fate of M. Doumergue demanding extra powers for the Prime Minister is eloquent of the temper of the French voter; and what a leader with the aura of Doumergue was unable to accomplish, it may well be assumed that others will not succeed in securing.

No Scope In Britain

In Britain, the tradition of parliamentary government is even older and better established than in France; and, perhaps, even the love for political freedom is greater with the Anglo-Saxon than with the Gaul. The "Doctor's Mandate", given to Mr. MacDonald at the election of 1931 October, was suggestive of incipient Fascism,—had it not been more than neutralised by the presence in the Cabinet of tripartite statesmen, of even greater authority and repute in the country than the Prime Minister hit upon for the occasion. The antics of Mosley or Churchill are dismissed, in most serious British political circles, as more gas than substance; and the fact that they had to liquidate the Fascist organisations is sufficient to warrant the conclusion that typically Fascist tendencies will have little scope in present-day Britain. Neither Labour nor the Conservatives would be given a free hand to achieve, if they desired to do so, a Fascist Dictatorship of the type they have in Italy or Germany. Sir Stafford Cripps' picture of the work before the next Labour Government, if and when that comes into being, seems to do more credit to his imagination than to his judgment,—though programmes like that have a value in definitising ideas on constructive proposals that might be used when the opportunity arrived, even though the outward form of the political structure is not altered.

Tendency In U. S. A.

In the United States, the Roosevelt regime has acquired, by the normal process of specific law, or by the authority given under the Constitution, a number of powers. It has been exercising a variety of functions, which is radically transforming the complexion of that government. Whether the eventual trend of the present American tendency would be a Fascist Dictatorship, or an inclination towards more socialistic regime, it is difficult to say, though present trends seem to incline more and more towards the Left. The conflict between State rights and Federal authority recently precipitated by a Supreme Court Decision on the National Recovery Programme; the attempt to control the mammoth industrial combinations in the States; the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining between labour and capital; the regulation by codes of wages and conditions of work; the control of industrial and agricultural output; the interference with contractual rights by direct legislation; the institution of social security; the taxation of the rich; the regulation and control of the nation's credit and banking business;—all these points in opposite directions simultaneously; and it may be that the trend of the Government may be decided by a mere accident. The genius of

(Continued on page 13, Col. 5.)

Frankly Speaking

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Our Simla correspondent hints at some possibilities which constitute an interesting commentary on the Independent Party of the Assembly. In the absence of Mr. Jinnah, the leader, who is a strong opponent—at least, that is the impression his pronouncements and attitude have given so far—of the India Act and also the general administrative policy of the present Government of India, the leadership of the Party would go to the Deputy Leader, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who has, at best, an open mind on both subjects! But even Sir Cowasji will be late in reaching Simla. So the responsible task of leadership, in the meantime, will be performed by—Sir H. P. Mody, the eloquent and vigorous champion of the India Act and a proudly consistent supporter of Government! More. The Independents are evidently equally inclined, for the interim Deputy Leadership towards Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry a reputed oppositionist, and Dr. Ziauddin, a confirmed loyalist. Could any "Party" claim a more ridiculously farcical character?

A SOUND PRINCIPLE

"Soak the Rich" is the expressive popular title given to a Bill just signed by President Roosevelt. The Bill is so called because it is intended to levy heavy taxes on estates, gifts, corporations and capital stock issues in excess of the profits after surtax. The incidence of these taxes will necessarily be on the rich only. In these days of economic depression it is extremely hard for any but the rich to bear the normal tax burdens; and it is but natural that, if fresh taxes are found necessary, they should be levied on the superfluous wealth of the rich. Such taxes are in conformity with the sound canon of taxation that taxes should be in proportion to the capacity to pay them. The very opposite principle is followed in India in the salt tax, which weighs heavily on the poorest.

UNWANTED ADVICE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has done well to decline to reduce its expenditure on its primary schools, as suggested by Government. Not that we do not appreciate legitimate economy in this civic department. We value it if only because it will help the extension of primary education in the City. But we are satisfied, as is the Corporation, that already the retrenchment axe has fallen heavily on these schools; and further retrenchment may seriously affect their efficiency. If Government have any well-thought out plan of effecting economy without reducing efficiency, that would of course receive careful consideration from the Corporation. But all that Government do is to point out that the per capita cost of primary education in the City is Rs. 46.6 as against Rs. 15.2 for the rest of the Presidency.

UNFAIR COMPARISON

The mere difference in the scale—and it is nothing new—is not enough to make out a case for retrenchment. For it is fairly accounted for by the high cost of living in Bombay and particularly by the inordinately high rents. Moreover, the salaries of primary teachers in many parts of the Presidency, are disgracefully low and they ought not to be a model for Bombay in the name of economy. Finally, those who plead for further economy in the City primary schools—we not there are a few members of the Corporation who support, as they almost always do, Government's suggestion—should scrutinize the Schools Committee's budget and point out where precisely retrenchment is possible. However, we must appreciate Government's anxiety for economy, and it is to be hoped they will promote it to the fullest possible extent in the various spheres under their own control.

OFFICIAL BUNGLING

Those officials who advised the Governor of Bombay to refuse, at the last moment, to receive the address proposed to be given to Lord Brabourne by the Dhulia Municipal Borough have done a disservice to him, and the deletion of the Municipal President's name from all other functions to which he had been invited is an unwarranted insult to the Municipality. The only reason for all this seems to be that the Municipality insisted, in accordance with precedents, that at the function for presenting the address the President must be given a seat on the dais. This was a most proper demand and the officials concerned have sadly blundered in not accepting it and in adding insult to injury by deleting the President's name from the other functions to which he had been invited. Local Bodies should see to it that, if and when they deem it necessary to present addresses to Government officials, ther own officers are treated with all due respect.

LEST WE FORGET

The magnitude of the Quetta earthquake disaster was so great that we do not expect the public to have forgotten so soon the plight of its thousands of victims. Shocked as they were by the terrible calamity. The people generally rose to the occasion and gave generously towards the relief of their 'Quake-striken brothers and sisters of Quetta. The money collected by the Central Relief Committee has all been distributed among the victims and, as Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram points out in his report, "considering the demand that is pouring in every day, it is felt that more funds will be needed to complete the relief". It is necessary, therefore, that those who could not contribute so far to the Relief Fund should now come forward with their generous donations and even those who did contribute should give more. To respond promptly to a great call is great but nobler still is it to give now when the first wave of philanthropic enthusiasm is over.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Bullying Methods

There is not a word of exaggeration when Commissioner Gordon speaks of "the over-bearing, high-handed conduct of the Police towards the public, their hectoring, bullying methods, their lack of consideration for the feelings or the purse of others; in short, their forgetfulness of the fact that they are public servants, that the police officer is the servant, not the master of the public." A Police whom the public will not help must necessarily be inefficient and handicapped in the discharge of its duties. But the remedy lies in the hands of the Police itself. If only the different Provincial Government circulate this Note to the Police forces of the provinces and insist on the instructions being observed, a great change is sure to come in the attitude of the public towards the Police.—"Hindustan Times."

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YET ANOTHER RECORD!

Mussolini's latest speech at a Black Shirt review lasted for only three minutes.

* * * *

It is not known whether this was due to a Dictatorial sore throat. But though short the speech was, as usual, sweet like quinine and glib like castor oil.

What it lost in volume it gained in venom and Il Duce once again told the world, in no uncertain words, to look to its own business and leave him alone. "The world must know", he said, "that as long as people talk in the absurd provoking manner of sanctions we won't give up a single soldier or airman."

Of course not. But are "we" going to give up the plans of aggression if people stopped talking of sanctions?

Or is it "Heads I win, tails you lose"— the usual Dictatorial logic?

In any case there is hardly any need for Mussolini to shout about now that the "world"—the world that matters, any way—is slowly but surely coming round to Il Duce's point of view—or rather it is coming round to make a secret of it no longer.

More About Sir James Grigg

"I will not be a party to any monkeying about with the ratio", declared the Finance Member.

No, of course. The ratio is already safely tied to the tail of the pound.

And then he has so many other financial matters to devote himself too.

* * * *

Sir James Grigg was also emphatic that he was not going to stand for a policy which consisted in Government taking all the loss leaving all the profits to others:

Quite on the contrary, Sir James, quite on the contrary.

Ladies and Gentlemen! The Honourable the President.

No, this is not a call to drink a toast—although, on second thoughts, it certainly would be a good precautionary measure to fortify ourselves with a few glasses of cold water against what follows.

* * * *

The Honourable the President of the Bombay Legislative Council visited the Fergusson College, took the floor, we mean, he gave what Anglo-India describes as "an outstandingly courageous address" to the students. Since no casualties are reported in the form of nervous shock or fit or excitement, we presume that a pleasant time was had by all including our Anglo-Indian confrere.

* * * *

Sir All Mahomed's outstandingly courageous address was on the subject of "India's Political Development" with special reference to that equally outstandingly courageous creation called the India Act.

It is with some difficulty, that we have prevented the insistent Printer from substituting "outrageously" for "outstandingly".

* * * *

Said the Honourable the President: 'I personally believe that with all its defects the new Constitution has certainly the makings of our political salvation".

In a sense we too personally believe that it certainly has. It clearly reveals what is what, how and why. And when one knows what is what, how and why one's political salvation is not far.

* * * *

But in the President's sense it possesses the makings of political salvation of a particularly gruesome kind.

Drive a ricketty motor car forward with all its defects, loose steering wheels, unreliable gears, a perpetually and vigorously active "reverse" and it is bound to involve you in a serious accident. If the accident is very serious it will result in your sad and untimely death (of course, we all, including the President will send you beautiful wreaths and flowers). But the very tragedy because of its character will win you the pity of the Almighty and ensure your spiritual salvation.

* * * *

Time and space being limited, let us come to the conclusion:—

"No person or organisation had disinterestedly and for the advantage of the country generally made any attempt to educate the elector—the man with the vote. The time had now come to concentrate on him."

If the President proposes to bear down, we mean "concentrate" on the victim armed with the opinions he flourished at the Fergusson College, we will be inclined to cry "Pity the poor voter".

In fact, we do.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A WEEKLY SURVEY

(By Zandhyala.)

The Stock Exchange personnel and the public at large owe a genuine debt of gratitude to the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange for the timely action they have taken in preventing Sept. facing again the disgraces of March 1935. Incidents that have occurred in the Silver and Cotton markets during the past few weeks, are having their serious repercussions in the stock and share markets this week. With the focul point of the European affairs being shifted from Central Europe to Rome, it seems no question that the Italian Duce has determined to wage war on Abyssinia. The failure of the attempts of the League of Nations and of Ministers imbued with the League spirit to pull Signor Mussolini from his resolve, makes one sceptical about the outcome of the fateful conference at Geneva on the 4th instant. As a mere declaration of a war will be an event pregnant with troubles for other nations, speculators in the gilt-edged markets are hammering the markets mercilessly, with the result that the genuine holders of Government securities, scared away by these developments, are hurriedly liquidating their holdings almost in a panicky way. The Silver and cotton bulls who have burnt their fingers seriously due to their incurable optimism have indirectly helped the 'bears' in the gilt-edged market by liquidating their holdings, at a very opportune moment, to meet their commitments in other markets. It is further reported that some of the local banks are also selling some portion of their holdings in Government securities to take advantage of their recent appreciation.

Timely Action

As the Reserve Bank remains unnoticed by the panicky condition in the gilt-edged market where a crisis seems imminent with the inevitable consequences on the closely associated share market, the Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange have taken timely action, to prevent matters precipitating a crisis, by stopping forward trading in Government securities after 13th September settlement. A similar action taken by the Board of Directors of the Bullion Exchange when the white metal market is threatened with a serious crisis, has proved very beneficial and facilitated free trading to be resumed this week.

Reserve Bank's Duty

With the elimination of the speculator who is always concerned with the payment of differences, a stable price level for the Government securities may be ensured, as their fundamental soundness remains unquestioned. Despite the floatation of new loans, money continues to be cheap, and Sir James Grigg in his reply to the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce on Friday has assured the public that the Government are continuing to foster the maintenance of cheap money in India. Further there exists a good deal of short interest in the securities market uncovered in anticipation of a further drop in securities if the threatened hostilities develop into an unfortunate war after the forthcoming conference at Geneva.

Now that the authorities of the Stock Exchange have taken the necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the holders of Government securities, it is high time that the Reserve Bank should make its existence felt in the securities market with its powerful weapon of open-market operations so as to prevent further chaotic conditions in the markets and the consequent losses to the genuine investors of Government securities both in India and abroad.

The Share Market

The inevitable consequences of the panicky conditions in the securities and other markets are widely felt in the share market this week, with the result that there is in evidence a distress sale in almost all the sections of the market. Steels have suffered heavily and textiles are hammered mercilessly. Even the best investment scrips have lost many points. But no fundamental changes in the industrial conditions in India are imminent to warrant such a catastrophic fall in the values of the industrials at present. The next stage in industrial recovery in the country has also set in with the gradual diversion of the funds from the gilt-edged to the industrial concerns. Further should the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities break out into an unfortunate war, it is bull factor for all the industrials.

BONDS BALANCE TO BE REPAID

Communique Describes Procedure Of Payment Of Discharge Value

CALCUTTA, August 31.

The following press communique has been issued by the Officiating Controller of the Currency:—

It is notified for general information that the whole of the outstanding balance of the 5 per cent. Bonds, 1935, and the 6 1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935, will be repaid at par on the 14th September, 1935, (the 15th being a Sunday), with all interest due thereon. Interest will not accrue on the loans from and after the 15th September 1935.

PROCEDURE OF PAYMENT

In connection with the payment of the discharge value of the Bonds, the following procedure will be followed:

(i) To facilitate discharge on the due date of payment, the Public Debt Offices and treasuries will receive the securities from the holders on and from Wednesday, the 4th September 1935.

(ii) The securities should be presented for payment duly receipted for discharge. The discharge receipt should be given, on the back of the security itself, by the holder, or by his duly constituted attorney, or, if such holder be dead, by his legal representative, in the form indicated below:

"Received the principal due on the Stock Certificate|Promissory Note".

The securities should be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury where interest thereon is payable, but at places where the treasury work is done by an office of the Reserve Bank of India or by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be presented at such office or branch and not at the treasury or sub-treasury.

Holders of securities residing in the mofussil may send their securities to a Public Debt Office, if they so desire, and obtain payment of the amount due from any mofussil treasury or sub-treasury or from an office of the Reserve Bank or a branch of the Imperial Bank conducting Government business. On receipt of the securities duly receipted for discharge from such mofussil holders, the Public Debt Office concerned will issue at par Remittance Transfer Receipts on the treasury or Bank Drafts on the office or branch, as the case may be, authorising payment of the amount due.

In the case of holders of Stock Certificates in Indian States where there is no civil treasury, repayment of the Stock Certificates will be made, if so desired, through the Head Post Offices, if any, situated within the States.—United Press.

LATHI RECORD BROKEN

Mahomed Khan Performs Feat For 42 Hours, 45 Minutes

The attempt of Mahomed Khan, disciple of Haji Abdul Hameed Ustad (Surti Mohalla), to break the all-India record of non-stop lathi-swinging, met with success on Sunday, when he completed 42 hours 45 minutes of non-stop swinging.

Mastan Talao, Nagpada, was the scene of great enthusiasm, where thousands of friends and admirers of the record-breaker mustered strong and honoured Mahomed Khan by garlanding him, and taking him round the locality in a procession.

The previous all-India record was 41 hours 25 minutes reached at Sholapur. The present record beats the previous one by one hour, 20 minutes.

PRESENTS GALORE.

To celebrate the feat, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was presented to Mahomed Khan on the spot, in addition to various other presents such as rings, wrist watches, timepieces, etc.

It is understood, Mahomed Khan will be presented an address on Friday congratulating him on his achievement.

On Saturday night, Messrs. Nimbalkar, another lathi expert, and Sarkari, visited Mahomed Khan and kept up the enthusiasm of the audience by performing a few physical culture feats.

SUBURBS DEMAND INDEPENDENT SEAT

Andheri And Vile Parle Protest Against Delimitation Proposals

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sunday.

I maintain that if there is any district which is entitled to prefer a claim on the basis of "the other facts" it is the Bombay Suburban District, in the highest degree. This District has a higher proportion of voting strength, to the total population, a very high percentage of literacy, a higher standard of wealth a higher percentage of commercial men residing within its limits, a higher claim for recognition as the sanctorium and the bedroom of Bombay." Thus declared Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwalla presiding over a representative protest meeting of the residents of the Suburban District, held to-day in the Guzder Hall, Andheri at 9-30 a.m. The meeting was convened to protest against the apparent and palpable injustice done to the Suburban District, in the recommendation of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee Report. One of the recommendations of the Delimitation Committee report, is that for the purposes of one general seat for Bombay Suburbs. The Suburban District may be joined with the Mahim Ward, and the Government, has accepted the recommendation.

UNFAIR TO DISTRICT.

Mr. Barfiwala said:—

"The main principle accepted by the Committee for distribution of seats for the Assembly election is that of population although other facts also are taken into consideration.

"Now the total population over which these 120 general seats are distributed is 1,63,09,634, giving an approximate figure of one seat per area having 1,35,000 population." Referring to the table IV of the report he said that one does not find that this standard of a seat per every 1,35,000 area is uniformally followed, and Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and East Khandesh were cited to justify the statement that several constituencies have been given a seat for population much below 1,35,000.

But the Bombay Suburban District has according to the last census the population of 2,32,840 excluding Ambernath. If the population of the special and communal interests having reserved seats is excluded. The population of the Suburban District would come up to 1,23,218. And this figure of 1,23,218 is certainly much higher than the figures of some of the cities referred to above and which have earned in the general constituency a seat for them."

Mr. Barfiwala, therefore, suggested that apart from other considerations the Suburban District should have been allotted a general seat even on the population basis. He further said that the principle of Single-Member, General Constituency has been accepted in the case of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmedabad South, and Panch Mahal East, and there was ample justification for the Committee and the Government to constitute the Suburban District also into a Single Member Constituency.

The tieing down of the district to the Mahim Ward of the Bombay City was unjust in as much as there was no community of interest between the voters of the two areas.

APPEAL TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. S. Naik of Bandra next moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee and the Government decision thereon, and requests the Central Indian Delimitation Committee to allot an independent General Seat in the Legislative Assembly to the district to which it is entitled on account of its population, its high standard of wealth educational, commercial and administrative importance and other factors.

Another resolution was also moved from the chair appointing a representative committee to correspond with and wait upon the authorities, if necessary, in respect of this grievance. The Committee consists of the President Mr. Barfiwalla, Messrs. S. S. Naik (Bandra), J. S. Kapadia (Borivli), G. R. Desai (Vile Parle), J. K. Mehta (Santa Cruz), I. P. Parekh (Malad), R. N. Chemburkar, etc. with powers to co-opt.

ANOTHER MEETING.

Another public meeting of the Vile Parle residents to protest against the Bombay Delimitation Committee's recommendation and the Government decision thereon was held yesterday at 9-30 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir under the Auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh with Mr. S. S. Kunte in the chair. A resolution worded on much the same lines was passed at the meeting and the Secretaries of the Sangh were authorised to communicate the resolution to the proper authorities.

U. S. WARNS SOVIET GOVT.

Friendly Relations Depend On Strict Adherence To Non-Interference

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 1

The United States have warned the Soviet Government that future friendly relations would depend solely on strict Soviet adherence to its pledge of non-interference in the United States' internal affairs. The warning is not a note, but a formal statement by Mr. Cordell Hull issued here.

Mr. Hull describes the Soviet's recent note rejecting the American protest as "clean cut disavowal of a solemn pledge which is a severe blow to friendly relations" and adds that if the Soviet continued to allow agitators on Russian soil to plan and direct a programme for the overthrow of American institutions, it would mean repudiation with the United States.

Mr. Hull continues that in view of the plain language of the Soviet pledge it it impossible for the Soviet to disclaim obligations to prevent activities in its territory directed towards the overthrow of social order of the United States and the Soviet cannot disclaim responsibility on the ground of inability to carry out the pledge for its authority is supreme in its power to control the acts and utterances of individuals absolute.

"Whether friendly relations between two great countries are unfortunately to be impaired and co-operative opportunities for vast amount of good destroyed will depend on the attitude and action of the Soviet Government."

TOUCHING REUNION

Belgian King's Meeting With Queen Mother

(Special Cable)

BRUSSELS, August 31.

There was touching reunion between King Leopold and his mother Queen Elizabeth, and his sister, Princess Piedmont, when the latter arrived in the station at Laeken Chateau. King Leopold accompanied by his younger brother, Prince Charles and family, embraced warmly his mother and sister who were obviously doing their utmost to console King Leopold whose face was showing traces of the mental agony he has undergone.

Later the Queen Mother and Princess Piedmont went to the Brussels Palace where they spent a long time in tearful prayer beside Queen Astrid's bier. After the royal mourners had gone, members of both Houses of Parliament, High Court Judges, and other authorities and then an endless public queue entered the palace to pay homage to the queen. All were deeply moved by the still, but lifelike figure lying, on a white be on which were strewn purple violets.

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, August 31.

The sad news of Queen Astrid's death was broken to the royal children by Countess of Deblicquy, one of Queen Astrid's maids-in-waiting. King Leopald is so overcome with grief that he is unable to face the heart-rending task.

Improving Lot Of Co-religionists

PARSI CHARITY TRUSTS CONFERENCE CONSIDER PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT CO-ORDINATION OF RELIEF, Etc.

A second meeting of the Conference of Charity Trusts called by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay to consider the questions of Parsi unemployment, co-ordination of charity relief, etc. was held at the Punchayet Office on Wednesday (28th August) evening when the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties and Representatives of the various Parsi Charity Trusts were present:—

Mr. M. P. Khareghat occupied the Chair, and the following business was transacted:—

PARSI MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC.

The Sub-Committee appointed to consider the questions of helping the Parsi Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Medical Inspection of School children and Communal Health Insurance, had proposed that the Clinic be held in the first instance for six months, to keep it going on the present scale, and that contributions towards the monthy expenses of Rs. 1,150 and for the payment of outstanding bills of about Rs. 1,000 be invited from Charity Funds.

The Clinic is being helped with two donations of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 per month by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mehta and the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet. A Parsi lady has recently given Rs. 700 as a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 for 7 months.

Three more donations have been promised towards the current expenses of the Clinic, viz.:—Rs. 250 per mensem for six months from the Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Charity Trust. Rs. 100 per mensem for six months from the Trustees of the A. S. F. Patal Charities. Rs. 100 per mensem (more) for six months from the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds and Properties.

A Managing Committee, consisting of some of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet, some representatives of the contributing funds and some ladies and gentlemen was proposed.

The Sub-Committee has been requested to draw up a Constitution and Rules and Regulations for the Clinic. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji has been requested, in the meanwhile, to prepare a larger scheme which will include in its scope all the necessitous mothers and children among the Parsi poor needing ante-natal, post-natal or other such care, treatment and advice.

(b) MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TIMELY TREATMENT OF THE AILING ONES.

The Sub-Committee was requested to take up this matter at its next meeting.

WORK-SECURING AGENCY FOR WOMEN.

The Subject of opening a Work-securing Agency in order to give work to be done at home by those women and girls from among the applicant families who are unable to go to work for the whole day at an Industrial Institute was further discussed, with representatives of the Stree Jarthoshti Mandal. The Stree Jarthoshti Mandal expressed its willingness to open such a Work-securing Agency, in co-operation with the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties and of other Charity Trusts. As money may be needed to run the Institution, and as the Stree Jarthoshti Mandal wanted help for this purpose, it was suggested that an estimate of expenses be drawn up and submitted to the Conference for its consideration.

It was contemplated that those women and girls, capable of doing work, who applied for charity help, be asked to do some work and earn as much as they could. If, for some reasons or other, some of them could not go to an industrial institute, they may be given some work to be done at home in order that the work may not be spoiled for lack of supervision, a training class has been proposed to be opened where such women and girls may be given instructions for short periods at convenient hours.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL COLONY.

Mr. Ardeshir Burorji Godrej submitted his views about establishing an Agri-horticultural Colony for about 20 to 25 families of unemployed Parsis somewhere near Thana, at an initial cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs. The members of the Conference put various questions to Mr. Godrej asking for information about various aspects of his scheme. Mr. Godrej stated that a more modest scheme can also be started at a much lower cost, beginning with about five or six families.

The Conference suggested that the project of settling at first a few Parsi families on land to do vegetable and fruit-gardening may be gone into more deeply in consultation with three or four Parsi and non-Parsi experts with a view to see how far it is advisable to take up Mr. Godrej's scheme of an Agri-horticultural Colony in the neighbourhood of Bombay for unemployed Parsis.

The subject of education of younger generation was postponed for consideration to another meeting of the Conference.

CONSOLIDATION OF HELP.

The question of consolidation of help to applicants receiving relief from several Funds and arranging help to one family from one Fund only, as far as possible was discussed at length, and the idea of consolidation of help was accepted by the representatives present at the meeting. It was suggested that consolidation of help was resorted to some years ago, and that the procedure can be renewed. It was proposed that as soon as the General Register was adequately amplified with additional information about the cases on record from other Funds and from the Register kept by the Parsi Charity Organization Society, the subject of consolidating help to those cases receiving relief from more than one fund be taken up, and the distribution of such cases may be made to various funds in proportion to the help that they may be giving to the cases so consolidated.

FURTHER PROBING OF QUESTION.

As regards the question of helping in future one family from one fund only as far as possible, and for that purpose either receiving all applications at one centre or receiving them at various Charity Trusts and then referring them to one centre for investigation, there was a lengthy discussion among the representatives present, and it was suggested that the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties and the Representatives of the Stree Jartheshti Mandal and the Parsi Charity Organization Society may further go into the question and kindly suggest, if it is possible, to appoint a Committee for the investigation of applications at or through one centre as is done in the case of applications for help for post-matriculate education. It was emphasised that after investigation and recommendation of help the final decision regarding giving help to the various applicants must rest with the Trustees of the respective Charity Trusts, giving the required relief. If an agreed scheme could be arrived at the same will be submitted to the Conference for its consideration.

Consideration of the report of the work done by the various sub-committees appointed by the Conference at its meeting of 17th July, 1935, was then taken in hand.

(A copy of the Report was sent in advance to the representatives of the Charity Trusts, and it was taken as read).

The idea of an Industrial Home for employing those Parsee men who have been employed for a long period and have to depend upon charity help as well as for giving work to their male dependants was accepted by the Conference and the Sub-Committee appointed by it. A smaller committee has been appointed to prepare an estimate of cost of running such an industrial home and the number of men that may be provided for at first, with scope for gradual expansion as found necessary. Some of the following industries have been provisionally suggested to be taken up:—1. Motor Workshop; 2. Handloom Weaving; 3. Caps and Hats Making; 4 Brush making; 5. Tinning utensils; 6. Slipper and shoe making; 7. Rubber-Stamp making; and 8. Garment making.

CHARITY SHOW.—Khanbahadur K. S. Irani, proprietor and manager of the Sarosh Talkies, Ahmednagar gave the whole Chandrasen Talkie Show proceedings to the Baby Welfare Association, which came off on Sunday (Sept. 1).

ON LONG LEASE

A plot of land about 13,000 square yards, at Parel. Access from Elphinstone Road near Elphinstone Bridge (east approach). Highly suitable for factories or workshops. Adjoining plot of about 10,000 square yards with three Chawls also available if required. Apply Box No. 1683, "Bombay Chronicle."

FASCIST TERROR IN VILLAGES

Sequel To Desertion From Military Service

(Special Cable)

VIENNA, August 31.

The Italian authorities are reported to be taking drastic measures to check the desertion of Austrian born youths of military age who are crossing into Austria from South Tirol to evade mobilisation orders.

Such desertions are increasing daily and are stated to have already exceeded 1,000.

In village Purtinig from which eight men have deserted after being called to the colours, soldiers arrived in four tanks and arrested entire families of deserters. Similar action has been taken by the police at Auer where ten men have deserted.

DELHI LAWYER HONOURABLY ACQUITTED

Alleged Professional Misconduct

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 30.

The District and Sessions Judge pronounced order this evening in the professional misconduct case against Mr. Azmatullah, a local Advocate. The lawyer was honourably acquitted.

It may be recalled that the management of the Hindustani Dawakhana, the premier Dawakhana in the city, which was founded by the late Hakim Ajmalkhan, had filed a case against Mr. Azmatullah, Advocate. In the plaint it was stated that Mr Azmatullah used to conduct their cases. But later on Mr. Azmatullah was alleged to have taken up cases of some dismissed servants of the Dawakhana and to have appeared against his previous clients. The management of the Dawakhana urged that he thereby committed professional misconduct.

The case was a protracted one and had aroused much interest in Delhi.

The Judge announced orders this evening and acquitted the lawyer.

HAVE YOU GOT ONE OF THESE?

Lucky Programme Numbers Of The Quetta Relief Concert

The following are the winning numbers in the Ladies' Committee lucky programme scheme run in connection with the variety entertainment held on Friday at the Regal Theatre in aid of the Mayor's Quetta Relief Fund:—

Rs. 5,000, No. 26829; Rs. 1,000, No. 30790; Rs. 500, No. 4977; Rs. 250, No. 34710; Rs. 100, No. 13210; Rs. 100, No. 27890; Rs. 100, No. 11760; Rs. 100, No. 28014; Rs. 100, No. 6435; Rs. 100, No. 2499; Rs. 100, No. 32162; Rs. 100, No. 22622; Rs. 100, No. 8796 Rs. 100, No. 21447; Rs. 50, No. 20137; Rs. 50, No. 23902; Rs. 50 No. 16236; Rs. 50, No. 14289; Rs. 50, No. 24938; Rs. 50, No. 33317; Rs. 50, No. 15998; Rs. 50 No. 5746; Rs. 50, No. 1996; Rs. 50, No. 9962; Rs. 20, No. 240; Rs. 20, No. 12298; Rs. 20, No. 31137; Rs. 20, No. 17415; Rs. 20, No. 10400; Rs. 20, No. 7946; Rs. 20, No. 19062; Rs. 20, No. 25748; Rs. 20, No. 18849; Rs. 20, No. 1997; Rs. 20, No. 3335.

Holders of programmes bearing any of the above numbers should present them at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. Mrs. Francis Low will attend the bank from September 3 to September 23 (except public holidays) between 10-30 a.m. and 12 noon when they can be exchanged for the value of the corresponding numbers.

Upcountry holders of winning numbers should apply by post, enclosing the programme, to Mrs. Francis Low, c/o. the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, upto September 23. Applications received after that date will not be accepted.

14 VILLAGES UNDER WATER

Indus Flood Takes Its Toll

KARACHI, August. 31.

Mahant of Sadbella writes that about 14 villages between Sanga and Mandi have been submerged by the flood water of the Indus.

He further informs that arrangements for giving shelter to the villagers have been made in Sadbella, Sukkur.—United Press.

Their First Public Appearance

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, September 1.

Four thousand people gathered around little greystone church at Craithie to catch a glimpse of the Duke of Gloucester and his fiancee, Lady Alice Scott who made their first public appearance together when they attended at the eleven o'clock service in company of the King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of York, Duchess Buccleuch, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The parties began to arrive in the church soon after six, some having motored 200 miles, and by the time the doors of the church opened, there was a two-mile queue of cars on the road side.

"SWEET SEVENTEEN'S" WORLD RECORD

(Special Cable.)

TORONTO, Aug. 31.

The seventeen-year old Helen Stephens has established a world record for 226 yards in 23 and nine-tenths seconds, beating the previous world's record made by Stella Walsh of 24 and three-tenths seconds, made in Kansas City on 10th June last.

SIR A. CASTELLANI FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Sept. 1.

Sir Aldo Castellani who had been appointed Chief Health Consultant for the civil and military population of Italy's African Colonies has been called up for temporary active service.

Western India Automobile Association

ALLEGED FAILURE TO PROTECT MOTORISTS' INTERESTS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel grateful, if you can kindly offer me the hospitality of your columns in your paper to publish the enclosed correspondence with the Western India Automobile Association. I propose to pursue the subject matter further and shall look forward to your valuable co-operation in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

KAIKOBAD F. NARIMAN,

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 22nd July 1935.

The President,
Western India Automobile Association,
Queens Road, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

There are many motorists members as well as non-members alike, amongst the Indians and Europeans who were very much interested in the recent motor registration case, which was subsequently withdrawn by the Government. You will admit that from the motorists' point of view it was of tremendous importance, and more so that a non-member motorist took upon himself the task of challenging the Government its right to demand such exorbitant charges in the shape of registration fees. I daresay you have also carefully followed the details from time to time, until the Government decided to beat a retreat and seek the verdict of the Legislative Council, to save themselves from a very ugly situation

Now Mr. President, without unnecessarily beating about the bush, I take the liberty to know from you, if you please, what contribution you have offered as the head of the Motorists' Association, either directly or indirectly, during the protracted trial that was going on for several months, or soon after it, when the Government returned to the Council to save themselves from a disastrous defeat. What do you exist for if not to fight for the motorists' rights, and redress their grievances. In my last letter to you of the 23rd. November 1934. I wrote to you how you had completely neglected the interests of the motorists regarding tolls, etc., and in reply you said that I had made certain statements without a true knowledge of the facts, etc. Now, is there anything to show that you and your committee have as much as even shown your appreciation of one motorist's huge sacrifice, for the cause of your Association's members, not excluding yourself and the members of your Committee, and non-members alike, in putting up such an able and courageous defence, against illegal levy, which has now been sanctioned and baptised as legal? Your silence and disregard towards such a vital question affecting all the motorists was so conspicuous, as to leave no doubt that your association is a staunch ally of the Government. You merrily lunch and dine and speechify, when the whole of Bombay Presidency motorists are burning with rage at your attitude which has betrayed the interests of the motorists. Out of the 69 members of the Legislative Council, how many are members of your Association, and did you ever take the smallest concern or pain or interest ever to use your great influence with the members of the Council, and particularly with the European members who openly supported the Bill?

Well, I must now bid you goodbye as a member and return your badge with thanks. You may be aware I am a honorary member of your Association, and had worked for it to secure members some years back when it was really so hard to secure any support. You may find a certain number introduced by me when your need for the increase in membership was the most. Since sometime, I have felt that though the Association has come into public limelight, through the great support of the motorists public, yet, in spite of its such growth, its record of constructive work is simply dismal. Your afternoon luncheons and the annual dinner, when Governors are graciously pleased to honour the function, and always assure of their Government's concern for the welfare of your members, will never cut much ice. To your credit a very great opportunity for vindicating the honour and right of the motorists is lost for ever. You have hardly been capable of doing anything to redress or even as much as mitigate the most exasperating conditions of the motorists of this Presidency.

Before closing I must please ask you to believe me when I say, that these remarks of mine are directed against you in your capacity as the President of the Motorists' Association. There is absolutely nothing personal about it, I am aware you are a gentleman of a very amiable disposition and full of courtesy.

If you can permit, I may put this letter of mine and your reply if you be pleased to send, in the print. It may give you an opportunity to know the real feelings of the motorists in general, apart from those high placed members who can always afford to meet you at monthly luncheons, and perhaps always agree with you.

With apologies for this trespass.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

KAIKOBAD F. NARIMAN,
Car No. X 4600.
The Western India Autcmobile Association, 8, Queens Road,
Bombay, 28th Aug. 1935.

Kaikobad F.. Nariman, Esqr.,
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 22nd July addressed to the President of this Association was placed before my committee at a meeting held on the 26th inst., and I am directed to reply as follows:—

With reference to the recent registration case against Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman which was subsequently withdrawn by the Government, my Committee have asked me to inform you that when Government first proposed to enhance the registration fee and to use the money obtained in this manner for general revenue purposes, my Committee on behalf of the members of the Association objected to the Government's proposals and took a case against Government (Sykes v. Kelly) which eventually was turned down by the High Court. The cost of this case was over Rs. 900, and I may add that the Solicitors for the W. I. A. A. did the work honorary, otherwise the cost would have been higher by at least Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000.

Some months ago, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, your brother, had an unofficial interview with the President of the Association accompanied by a then member of the Committee. At this interview Mr. Nariman inquired if the Association would be willing to institute further proceedings against Government in connection with the enhancement of registration fee.

Resulting on this meeting, the President brought the matter before the Committee and after considerable discussion on the subject, it was decided that in view of the adverse decision in connection with the original case, and the heavy expense involved, which had resulted in no benefit to the members, the Committee would not be justified in spending any further amount on instituting legal proceedings again.

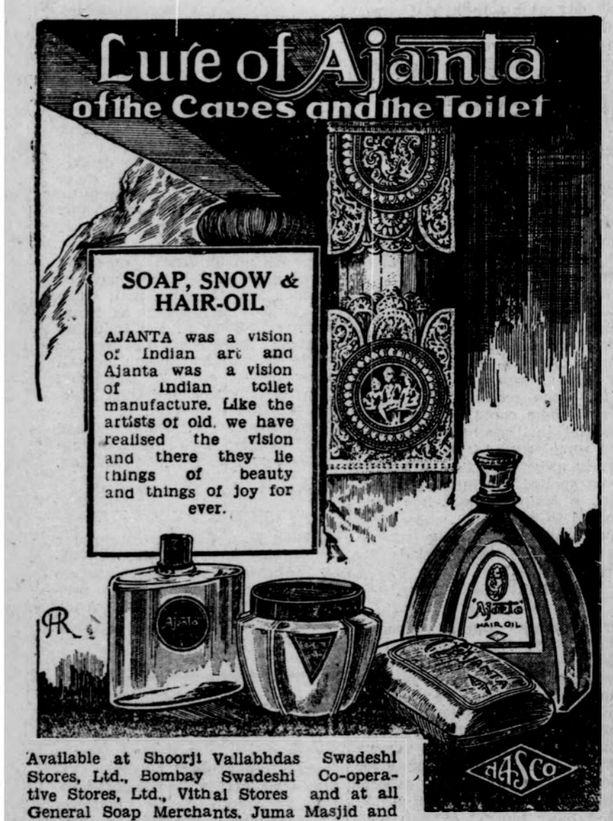
In this connection, I am directed to point out that due consideration was given to your brother, Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman's suggestions made to the President some months ago, notwithstanding the fact that he was a non-member of the Association and still remains so.

With reference to your further comments, in which you criticise the non-activities of the Association in certain direction, it is presumed that you are sufficiently acquainted with the problems confronting such an Association as the W. I. A. A., to appreciate that it is impossible for any Committee, Honorary or paid, however efficient or however active it may be, to satisfy everybody. There are some people who want the money spent in one way and others who want it spent in another way, and it is obvious that my Committee cannot please all. Judging however from the rapid growth of the Association, particularly in the last few years it would appear that the Committee have been successful in satisfying the majority.

My Committee have further directed me to state, and I hope you will appreciate their point of view, that the weight of your remarks made in your letter are minimised to a very large extent by the unsupported statements you have made, and they cannot help feeling that if your intention in addressing your letter to the President was to awaken the Committee to their responsibilities regarding the registration case, or in any other connection, then your letter should have been written with a closer attention to the facts and in a more dignified manner.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the return of your badge, and have to advise you that the Committee accept your resignation with regret.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
JEHANGIR J. K. PATEL.
Ag. Secretary.


Lure of Ajanta
of the Caves and the Toilet
SOAP, SNOW & HAIR-OIL
AJANTA was a vision of Indian art and Ajanta was a vision of Indian toilet manufacture. Like the artists of old, we have realised the vision and there they lie things of beauty and things of joy for ever.
Ajanta
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Govt. Servants And Literary Pursuits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have cursorily followed the controversy that is going on in your columns, for some time past, about the rights of Government servants to contribute to the press on literary and cultural subjects. The rules on this point are quite clear and since they have already been quoted, I refrain from reproducing them. But this much is quite clear that a Government servant is not in any sense a slave, and that if he possesses a literary bent of mind, he is free to contribute articles on all conceivable subjects other than relating to the policy of Government or the politics of the day. And this restriction is only by way of discipline which every employer has a right to impose on his employees.

The reference made by Mr. Lele to the case of an officer in the Oriental Translator's office is rather irrelevant. The writer should refresh his memory by looking into the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council and then alone he will realise that that case has no bearing on the subject under discussion.

There is one more point in his letter which has appeared in your issue of the 27th. He insinuates evil motives to such Government servants as occasionally write for the press. I think he is going beyond his point and he has no business to say things which have no foundation whatsoever.

This controversy has served, or will serve, at least, one useful purpose. And it is that those Government servants who have the natural literary gift, will thereby take a hint and commence writing from now on literary, educational, historical and cultural subject.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

Bombay, August 31.

Inconvenient Hours In Govt. Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One of the recommendations made by the Reorganisation Committee was with regard to the working hours in Government offices. The hours as fixed by it range from 10-30 to 6. In no other province does this state of affairs prevail. In Delhi, for instance, the hours generally observed in all Government offices, including the Imperial Secretariat, are from 10-30 to 4-30, but in the winter season they range from 9-30 to 3-30. In the Punjab as well as in the U. P. practically those same hours are observed. In Madras and Calcutta also the working hours observed in Government offices do not tally with those prevailing in the Bombay Presidency. Why then is the Bombay Government following the hours observed by petty firms?

The present hours are proving a source of great menace to the health of those who have to do monotonous work in offices from day-to-day all the year round. They are inconvenient and unsuited to the conditions in vogue in Bombay, since in some cases people have to come from distant places like Kalyan, Bassein, etc., and in order to reach office in time they must be leaving their homes very early. There are hundreds of others who, owing to the fact that they are living in suburbs, find it absolutely inconvenient to attend offices at 10-30. This is a fact that most of the Government employees do not find time for outdoor exercises and games or other means of recreation so necessary to keep them fit. Surely this state of affairs must be needed in the best interests of the health of all Government employees, if not for any other consideration.

In this connection one fact may be mentioned and it is that there are apparently no fixed hours for officers, since they keep their own hours, and come and go at any time they like. What I want to point out is that the working hours in vogue in Government offices in Bombay are not applicable to them in practice.

It is high time that something was done in this behalf, and some margin of time left so that Government employees may have an opportunity to recoup their health, after working in dark offices for hours together, by spending some time in the open. And this is possible only when the present working hours are changed and made totally with those in vogue in the Imperial Secretariat of Delhi.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE DISGUSTED."

Bombay, August 31.

India & Abyssinia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Abyssinian affair is the all-absorbing problem in the whole world to-day. War may break out at any moment. Italians are only biding their time just to pass over this rainy season.

Abyssinia is the only independent country in Africa. The greed of Mussolini is to-day too strong to allow it to remain so any longer.

In these circumstances, what is our sacred duty? Much press propaganda is going on in the country for a sufficiently long time. It is no use merely showing lip-sympathy for Abyssinia. We must take it as our religious duty to sympathise and support the Abyssinians.

We can still afford to give some material help to our brethren in Abyssinia. The least that we can do is to train and send an ambulance corps to help the wounded and the needy.

Will Indians and specially my Bombay brethren be able to do it? Bombay can afford to raise both men and money and all that is needed is the will to take up the task.

Personally speaking I am at the service of anybody who will undertake to organise this and I am also prepared to go to Abyssinia for the sacred and humanitarian cause.

I hope the sympathetic public will consider this deeply and make some arrangements.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.

Aug. 13.

RIVER TITAS STILL RISING

Villages And Towns Inundated

BRAHMANBARIA, Aug. 31.

The water of the Titas is still rising rapidly. The whole town is surrounded by water. Almost all the roads which connect the town with the suburbs are under water. District Board roads from Bhadugarh to Radhika and some portion of Serail roads are also under water. Dattakhala is inundated with high water and people are put to great sufferings. The local Edward Institution, George H. E. School and a portion of local bazar are practically besieged by water. Several houses within the municipal area are under water. The S. D. O.'s house and the Inter-School ground look like an island and the town club ground looks like a lake.

Tales of distress from the interior are daily reaching here. The villages under police station Nabinagar and Nasirnagar have no better fate than the Dattakhala people.—United Press.

MANIKGANJ IN PERIL

Flood Approaching 1931 Record

MANIKGANJ, Sept. 1.

The flood in Manikganj Sub-Division has risen to an abnormal level and is below the highest flood level of 1931 by only four or five inches. The water is still rising and it is feared it will reach that level within three or four days if such increases continue. The whole of the town is under water.—United Press.

MISERY OF KUSTHIA PEASANTS

Party Of 200 Visits Sub-Divisional Officer

KUSTHIA, August 31.

About 200 persons from villages Ranjitpur, Baroipara and other places approached yesterday, Mr. A. S. Roy I. C. S., S. D. O. Kusthia and represented before him the utmost misery they had been subjected to owing to their crops being totally destroyed by the flood and demanded immediate relief.

The S. D. O. gave them a patient and sympathetic hearing and directed the Sub-Deputy Magistrate to hold an immediate enquiry and do the needful.

The flood has subsided by a few inches.—United Press

CURFEW ORDER WITHDRAWN

NARAINGANJ, September. 1.

The order served upon Santi Chatterjee of Narainganj has been withdrawn. In June 1934. Mr. Prance, the then District Magistrate of Dacca. issued a curfew order upon Santi Chatterjee restricting his movement under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act for one year.—United Press.

DETENUS' QUARTERS RAIDED

MANIKGANJ, Sept. 1.

The quarters of three detenus, namely, Sushil Ghosh, Manish Chandra Roy and Narayan Sinha who were interned at the Manikganj Police Station, having been submerged, they have been removed to the Manikganj Charitable Dispensary.—United Press.

SIR C. P. SEES VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy has granted an interview to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and has also invited him to a luncheon to-day. —United Press.

"Pratab" Krishna Number

The Special Krishna number of the popular Lahore Urdu daily, "Pratab" is yet another proof of the progress that the Urdu vernacular press is making. It contains in its 100 pages messages and contributions from well-known leaders, Savants and literateurs including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya Rajen Babu, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Doctor Sunderland. It also contains some good poems, interesting short stories and several tri-colour pictures. On the whole it is well produced and much labour seems to have gone into bringing it out. The price is six annas.

ORIGIN OF SECUNDERABAD COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE

Hyderabad Govt.'s Communique, Says Situation Is Now Normal

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 30.

The following communique has been issued by the Information Bureau under date the 29th August:—

On the 23rd August, a "Rath" from the Venkateswar Berumal Temple in Secunderabad town was taken out on its annual procession in connection with the Gokul Ashtami festival. Its customary route into James Street was barred by a Shivaratri pandal erected outside the private house of a Hindu, and accordingly it was proposed to take the "Rath" straight into James Street, past the Jumma Masjid. The Mahomedans from the Masjid objected to this innovation and a large crowd collected. Hindus thronging the three streets to the rear and flanks of the procession and Mahomedans blocking the road in front. The efforts of certain leaders, notably Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin and Rao Bahadur A. Venugopal to achieve a settlement on the spot were fruitless and accordingly to prevent a breach of the peace the Second Magistrate ordered that the car should be removed by the remaining alternative route. As the persons who had drawn the car to that point refused to remove it by this route, Hindu constables were put in charge. They took the car safely back.

VIOLENCE ON BOTH SIDES.

On 24th August, a "Hartal" was organised by the Hindus as a protest against this interruption of the procession and in the evening a meeting with similar objects was held. On leaving the meeting many of the audience armed themselves and violence on both sides commenced, 'lathis' being used and stones thrown. In clearing Shubrick Street, the District Superintendent of Police was injured, and accordingly the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident was summoned. Police parties were organised to break up incipient crowds and though there were some clashes between the two communities and some attempts on either side to collect armed bands, full control was established before midnight.

On Sunday 25th, isolated clashes continued to occur but the situation was greatly eased by the promulgation of an order under Section 144, Indian Penal Code, forbidding the assembly of more than five persons and the carrying of any sort of weapon. Though military help was immediately available, it was happily unnecessary and heavy rain on Sunday night put a stop to the fear of any recrudescence that evening.

SITUATION NORMAL.

On Monday 26th, a large number of shops re-opened, though some attempt was made to exaggerate reports, in order to induce certain classes of shopkeepers to remain shut. In view of the fact that many shops were thus shut, a supply of grain from Hyderabad City was organised.

The situation may now be described as normal, though to inspire confidence police patrols are fully organised all over the town.

ELECTION TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Govt. Seek Public Opinion On Certain Points

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

There are certain points connected with election to the Federal Assembly whereupon the Government of India and the Local Government desire to ascertain the view of the public.

Under the first schedule of the new Government of India Act, Madras is to have 37 seas in the Federal Assembly, general nineteen (including four reserved for scheduled castes) Mahomedan eight, Anglo-Indian one, European one, Indian Christian two, representatives of commerce two, landholders one, Labour one and women two.

Government have issued a memorandum detailing their proposals and inviting representations from the public before September 7 which will be considered by the Provincial Delimitation Committee and the Local Government and forwarded to the Central Delimitation Committee.—A. P.

TAGORE LAW LECTURE

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayar, has been invited by the University of Calcutta to deliver his Tagore Law Lecture for 1935 on "Law and Practice relating to Indian States" instead of "History and functions of Supreme Courts" as originally decided upon.

The Tagore Law Lecture for 1936 will commence on August next, the remuneration being Rs. 9,000/- —United Press.

Car Driver's Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 1.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, delivered yesterday judgment in the appeal preferred by Bhikhu Devji Sawe, who was convicted by Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, the then City Magistrate of Bandra, on a charge of causing the death of an old woman by name Dharma by driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on the morning of August 3, 1934 at Versova, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Judge, in dismissing the appeal, observed that in cases of culpable homicide where death was due to rupture of the deceased's spleen, conviction under section 323 I.P.C., would be proper if intention or knowledge to cause death be wanting; but in cases of causing death by rash or negligent act, there was no question of intentional infliction of injury.

The old woman in this case went underneath the car, after pots on her head fell on the ground having been knocked down by the accused's car. She died on way to the hospital.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR

Rajen Babu Inundated With Letters On Question

KARACHI, September. 1.

Enquiries made in well informed circles disclose that the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress which is expected to be a momentous one in the history of its existence, will announce its decision and attitude towards the European wars. The Congress will define the issue whether Indian troops and Indians be asked to migrate to foreign countries in the event of war.

It may be recalled that the question was raised in the last session of the Congress in Bombay by the Socialists but it was thought premature to discuss the question as there was no likelihood of any war and consequently it was dropped. But at this juncture when war clouds are visible in the Western Horizon, it is felt imperative that the issue should be decided once for all.

It is understood that the Congress President is receiving representations, from all quarters,—particularly from the Socialists,—to the effect that India should on no account participate in any Imperialist war in future.—United Press.

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"Remember Adowa!"

Projected Campaign Against Abyssinia Prompted Largely By Italy's Thirst For Avenging Defeat At Adowa Forty Years Ago

In a letter to a young man going to "the African war" Gabriele d'Annunzio has written that he still feels on his shoulder "the scar, yes, the shameful scar" of Adowa. To many of the Fascist youth, possibly even to Mussolini himself, the present expedition is to wipe out that memory and to take up the task of conquering Abyssinia where Crispi was forced to leave off. In a sense this is historically true. The Italian position to-day is substantially that fixed by the defeat at Adowa. The moment General Baratieri, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army in Africa in 1895, had crossed the River Mareb war was inevitable; the Emperor Menelik was prepared to see the loss of Eritrea with the province of Hamasen (though this was contrary to the Hewett Treaty, signed between Britain and Abyssinia in 1884), but he could not lose Tigre as well. War came, Italy was defeated, and to-day the Mareb still forms part of the frontier of Eritrea. There can be no doubt that war is just as certain to-day if General de Bono crosses the river at the orders of Mussolini, (writes "J. M. D. P." in the "Manchester Guardian").

By the autumn of 1895 Baratieri had control of almost all Tigre. In a skilful if facile campaign he had occupied Adowa, Makalle, and Amba Alagi in turn and had penetrated far into the interior. But he lacked money and troops, his lines of communication were hopelessly attenuated, and behind him the new province of Eritrea was in confusion. When Menelik, roused at last, sent Ras Makonnen, father of the present Emperor, down from his province of Harrar, Baratieri was helpless. On December 2 the Italians were utterly defeated at Amba Alagi; on December 8 Ras Makonnen laid siege to the fortress of Makalle, and a month later, early in 1896, the garrison surrendered. Baratieri abandoned Adowa, withdrew the bulk of his troops across the Mareb, retaining only Entiscio and Adigrat in Abyssinian territory. In two months he had lost all that he had gained in six.

CRISPI'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As a soldier Baratieri was well aware of the weakness of his position. Without reinforcements and a more generous allowance of money it was folly to continue the campaign, and these the Italian Government would not grant him. On the other hand, Crispi would only consider the kind of peace which first requires a victory in battle. Moreover, Baratieri, who was also an ambitious publicist, was anxious to retrieve his prestige, which had fallen even lower than he himself imagined. It was in this state of indecision that he spent the next two months, at once negotiating with Ras Makonnen for peace and preparing for a war that would render it unnecessary. Yet it was as a servant of his Government that he took the fatal decision.

On February 22 Baratieri was secretly superseded in Rome. Great trouble was taken to prevent him hearing the news, and there is no good evidence that he ever did before Adowa. Yet on February 25, three days later, Crispi sent this telegram to the man he had already deposed: "This is a military phthisis, not a war. . . . We are ready for any sacrifice in order to save the honour of the army and the prestige of the monarchy". It was not an order to fight, but it could only be interpreted as such, and the blame for Adowa must rest on Crispi as much as on any other man. Baratieri collected his forces at Entiscio and waited for a chance to attack.

FALSE RUMOURS.

But while Baratieri hesitated Menelik had mobilised his army. While clever rumours were circulated (and believed) that he had been killed, or struck dumb by lightning, or was occupied in civil war he was hurrying north with every man that could be spared. It was not a total mobilisation, for troops were left in the north-east to watch the Danakils and in the west to guard against the dervishes, but at Adowa Menelik had at least 100,000 rifles, with another 100,000 camp followers to shout them to victory. With astonishing speed this huge mob, more like a tribal migration than an army on the march, poured north along two roads, now on the mountain sides, now in the valleys and long before Baratieri made his decision was encamped with the army of Ras Makonnen at Adowa.

Baratieri's information was completely inadequate. He learnt too late of the enemy's arrival to obtain reinforcements; he believed that in any case they did not amount to more than 70,000 men, and he clung to the dream that Italians must always defeat the savages. Yet he had only 14,000 rifles, of which one division was made up of native troops. Moreover, the Italians were not even superior in equipment.

BUNGLED TACTICS.

General Baratieri's plan for the Battle of Adowa was reasonably sound, but it depended for success upon the accuracy of his topographical information and the closeness with which that information was followed by the troops. As it happened neither condition was fulfilled. The eighteen miles of country between the Italian camp at Entiscio and Adowa, where the Abyssinian army was gathered under the Emperor Menelik, were rough and broken, covered by scrub and dense undergrowth and split by ravines and steep-walled hills. Rather more than half-way a range of slightly higher hills, of which three were more or less distinct, blocked the way. Baratieri divided his army into three divisions, and it was his intention that they should take up their position on these hills. They would thus have formed a line on the high ground commanding the Plain of Adowa.

The right wing was under General Dabormida; the left wing, consisting of native troops, under General Albertone, and the centre under General Arimondi, with General Ellena in reserve. General Baratieri was to remain with the last. The positions of the right and centre were clearly marked on a sketch map issued by General Baratieri before the march began and from which the map given here is taken, but it must be remembered that they were to march in the dark over unknown ground. As for Albertone and the left, the terminal point given in the written orders was the hill Chidane Meret, but unfortunately the hill so named in the map—strategically the correct position and the one intended by Baratieri—was not in fact Chidane Meret at all. A small hill of that name stood several miles farther to the left and towards Adowa. It was with this map and these instructions that the army moved off on the night of February 29. It was not long before it began to blunder.

THE WRONG HILL

A delay on the march allowed Albertone, who was leading, to get far ahead of the other divisions. Consequently, when he reached the hill marked Chidane Meret very early before the dawn of March 1 he found himself alone and out of sight of the rest of the army. He took up his position and waited for the centre to appear on his right. Nothing was seen of it. While he waited anxiously and repeatedly sent back messengers who never returned, he was told by his native guides that the hill was not Chidane Meret at all. Now thoroughly disturbed he decided to move forward to the real Chidane Meret, preferring to follow the letter of his instructions rather than his own judgment. His division never properly reached this new objective when it was attacked by the Abyssinian army at six o'clock in the morning.

This was bad enough, but the position was made still worse by an error of Dabormida on the right. Missing his way in the dark, he took the wrong pass and arrived one hill too many to the right and cut off from his true position. As a result, when Arimondi and Ellena arrived beneath their hill, Raio, they could see nothing of their wings, which were both nearly five miles distant. Uncertain what to do, they did nothing, not even taking up their position on the hill but remaining huddled together in the narrow pass. Throughout the day the communications of the Italian army were entirely at fault. This was the position at dawn on March 1, the day of Adowa.

ABYSSINIAN ATTACK.

The Abyssinians, on the other hand, were ready. Ras Alula, who cared more for war than religious observance, had not relaxed his suspicions. He had spies in the Italian camp, and not long after midnight was fully informed of the march. Hurriedly the devout were summoned back from the holy city of Aksum, where they had gone to celebrate a feast day, and the army was prepared for action. Almost as soon as Albertone's division appeared on Chidane Meret proper, cut off from the rest of the Italian army and in full sight of Adowa, the Abyssinians moved to the attack. Taking advantage of the thick cover they closed rapidly, and though they were exposed to fire for a time while they crossed the valley from their own positions, they soon disappeared again on the slopes of Chidane Meret.

Some actually managed to climb above Albertone and directed a plunging fire from above; others crept round the flanks and completely surrounded the Italian division. Overwhelmed by numbers, outmanoeuvred, encircled, without assistance, and uncertain of their position, the Italian troops could do nothing. The Abyssinians seemed to spring up from the ground, as when Jason sowed the dragon's teeth. The Italians fought bravely, but it was useless Finally the native troops broke and ran, and Albertone was forced to surrender with the Italian officers. In the meantime Dabormida, also cut off though in a stronger position, was fighting desperately on the right, while Arimondi and Ellena in the rear were dismayed to meet fugitives already running back, wild with terror, their rifles thrown away, before they had even got in touch with their own divisions.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

By ten o'clock Ras Alula knew the battle was over and asked Menelik, who was also taking a leading part, if he could have all the Abyssinian horse to cut off the passes. Menelik refused, either from caution or mercy, and there is little doubt that his refusal saved the Italian army from annihilation or surrender. As it was, the disaster was terrible enough. With one division gone, the Abyssinians turned their attention to the other two. Dabormida's division fought out the day, though he himself was killed, but the centre and reserve, demoralised by the sight of the fugitives and at a hopeless disadvantage in the narrow valley, were soon defeated, and fled back in disorder.

Some 8,000 Italians perished on the field, together with some 4,000 native troops and thousands of camp followers. The fugitives were harried through the passes, exhausted, despairing, hampered by the heavy boots of an infantry soldier, fearing mutilation should they be captured. The pursuit lasted all day, but at sunset Menelik withdrew. Though the Abyssinian losses were relatively small, they too had lost some 5,000 men on the field. The bodies were strewn over nearly forty miles of country, and a year later Adowa and the district around was still deserted, uninhabitable from the stench of the unburied corpses.

KARACHI JOURNALISTS MEET

Sind Association Formed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 30

A meeting of journalists of Karachi was held last evening at 6 p.m. in the lecture theatre of the Coronation Commercial College. About 20 Journalists attended. Mr. K. Punniah, Editor, "Sind Observer," was voted to the Chair.

The necessity of forming a Journalists Association was pointed out. Accordingly it was resolved to form the Sind Journalists' Association.

A Committee of 7 members, Messrs. K. Punniah, Editor, "Sind Observer"; Chari, Editor, Associated Press; Bhadrashanker Bhatt, Editor, "Mahagujarat"; Dr. Vishindas Shivdasani, Asst. Editor, "Hindu"; Bhuramal, Asst. Editor, "Sansar Samachar"; A. C. Ibrahim, Editor, "Sind Sentinel"; and Dr. Tarachand Lalvani, Editor Municipality was elected to frame the constitution of the Association.

Mr. Bhadrashanker Bhatt was elected provisional Secretary.

SANITARY INSPECTOR PUNISHED

Furnished To Do His Duty During Floods

CHINSURAH, Sept. 1.

The Hooghly District Board has punished one of their Sanitary Inspectors for failure in his duty during the recent flood at Tarakeswar. He left the station on August 13 on the approach of the Damodar waters at Tarakeswar. His explanation was that he did sc, apprehending danger to his life.

The District Board who suspended him from August 14 to August 25 has resolved that as he failed in his duties very seriously, he will be fined Rs. 10 and his promotion will be stopped for two years and that no pay will be allowed to him for his period of suspension.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

they assumed all the matter to be electrical and other to possess an electric lensity, the inverse square law enabled then to determine the force of attraction or repulsion between the solar system and any nebulae. The charges on nebulae might be positive or negative and both acceleration and repulsion might take place.

Prof. Dr. M. N. Saha said that the special theory of relativity developed by Einstein had rendered a considerable help to the physicists. It gave them the idea of the equivalents of mass and energy and had been considerably used in atomic and nuclear physic. Sir Shah Sulaiman's theory had yet to show its potency in that branch.

The discussion terminated after Dr. Gorakh Prasad and Mr. Ram Nivas Rai had also spoken.—"Pioneer."

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VIEWS ON THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Criticisms Of Sir Shah Sulaiman's Paper

ALLAHABAD (By Mail).

A "symposium" on the theory of relativity was held at a meeting of the United Provinces Academy of Sciences when Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, opened the discussion by reading his paper on its theory of relativity.

Dr. N. R. Dhar, President of the Academy was in the chair and among those who attended the function were Sir J. C. Weir, Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Rai Bahadur Dr. L. D. Joshi, Registrar Allahabad High Court.

Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman explained that the existence of gravitons was not at all necessary for his mathematical theory which was quite distinct and independent of his physical theory. For the former theory the only new assumption which he had made was that the velocity of gravitation was finite. His results were deduced mathematically from this assumption with the help of Newtonian mechanics.

The formulae which he deducted showed that the velocity of gravitation was equal to that of light. Even for the recession of nebulae gravitons were not necessary and the emission of radions, i.e., light corpuscles, was quite sufficient to explain a gain of acceleration. If as is supposed in relativity the velocity of light was independent of its source, there would be no cross-radial momentum.

MR. HAMILTON'S CRITICISM

He then answered Mr. D. R. Hamilton's criticism in 'Science' by showing that his physical theory was quite different from Laplace's mathematical theory, which did not yield the three main formulae of relativity.

He quoted further Mr. Hamilton's acknowledgment that his theory gave the desired value for the advance of perihelion and yielded position values for the increase in the eccentricities of Venus, Earth and Mars. He explained. Mr. Hamilton's difficulty about Mercury by showing how the resistance of the medium could produce the negative sign.

He then pointed out that Mr. Satyendra Ray's suggestion thrown out elsewhere about the absorption of gravities was not new and had been put forward by Lesage, as modified by Lorentz: and also that a negative D had been used by Laplace. He rejected these, as the results would not tally with observation.

As to Professor A.C. Banerji's remarks published in the last Proceedings of the Academy, he pointed out that there were not any disconnected assumptions but only one new assumption and that was that no cross-radial momentum could be produced if the velocity of light was independent of its source.

ABSOLUTE VELOCITIES

He emphasised that although Newtonian absolute velocities were not actually measurable, they were philosophically conceivable and mathematically workable and were definite quantities. But a relative velocity, as distinct from the difference between two Newtonian absolute velocities had no definite meaning. Its value would depend on the particular method of measurement chosen and would vary as the method changed.

He showed several different ways of measuring relative velocities which would give different results. His formulae based on a double journey method would yield Newton's formulae as a first approximation and Einstein's formulae as a second approximation. But for his approximations it is a function of actual velocities and not only of their difference. He explained that Einstein's formulae was a mere approximation and so gave good result, but it was not rigorously true and therefore, the philosophy based on it was not intelligible to three dimensional human beings.

ECLIPTICAL ORBITS

He pointed out that many more corrections were necessary in Newtonian mechanics for greater accuracy in the case of ecliptical orbits. He thought that the effect of retarded gravitation on changes in direction and magnitude of the force were on longitudinal, transverse and rotational masses. He pointed out how a resisting medium would reduce the perturbations in the elements of the orbits and said that in some cases the advance of perihelion would remain unaffected by it.

Sir Shah Muhammad predicted that the deflection of light from a star through the sun would lie between 2 seconds .32 and 2 seconds .45 as against Einstein's value 1 second .75. He also claimed that the spectral shift from the centre of the disc of the sun was unreliable, as there would be gasses moving from the interior radially towards the surface and would reduce the shift. He also suggested that the value of the advance of the perihelion of Mercury should be less than what was calculated by Newcomb.

UNITARY THEORY

Professor A. C. Banerji speaking next said that relativity was a fairly successful attempt in the formulation of a unitary physical theory based on the conception of physical nature being the invariant of transformations. The relativistic idea of having no absolute velocity was a logical development of our experience. The inter-connection of time and space co-ordinates was not really a novel idea. In classical hydrodynamics and also in the theory of vibrations they have the interconnections of time and space co-ordinates.

The particle in relativity traced the path of least resistance which had its classical analogues in optics and mechanics, i.e., the laws of least path least time and least action. The only new idea was that the velocity of light was independent of its source.

Proceeding, he found that in Sir Shah Sulaiman's theory, gravitational effect was assumed to be propagated with a finite velocity—a reasonable assumption. In classical electro-dynamics also electro-magnetic waves were supposed to travel with finite velocity. It was also legitimate to assume that the law of gravitational attraction between two bodies relatively addressed was different from the law of attraction between the same two bodies in relative motion.

Some of the other assumptions in Sulaiman's theory were curious combinations of Einstein's and Newton's conceptions. He assumed that the velocity of gravitation in space was independent of its source. But at the same time he used classical mechanics in calculating the radical momentum taken out by the gravitation as it emerged from the source and discorded the cross-radial momentum taken out by it. The result of that curious process was that the source got self-acceleration without the aid of any impressed forces. It was a strange result.

Then Sir Shah's conception of real relative velocity and apparent relative velocity are far from being simple and are more complex than any conception in relativity, it can be seen from his formulae of composition of velocity that the law of reciprocity breaks down. So Mr. A. C. Banerji thought that his assumptions were more extraordinary and more complex than the assumptions in relativity.

NOT SIMPLER

He added:—"Relativity is not a perfect theory, but no one can deny that it has achieved a considerable success specially the special theory in physics. Sir Shah thought that the conception of a mass varying the theory of relativity was an extraordinary assumption. Even before the theory of relativity was propounded, the fact that the masss varies with velocity was proved beyond doubt by experiments. The idea about rotational mass was not in any way similar than the electro-dynamical idea of transverse or longitudinal mass."

Mr. Banerji did not see the necessity of discarding the theory of relativity in favour of Sir Shah's which had got more extraordinary as well as disconnected assumptions giving individual results till the assumptions were either proved or simplified.

RELATIVITY DYNAMICS

Professor Satyendra Ray of Lucknow University, speaking next, stated that a way of refuting relativity dynamic was to proceed towards determining successive steps towards absolute motion in space which he attempted to do in his paper—"Graviton and Star-Streaming." Sir Shah Sulaiman had objected to Negative as the equal spacing between the gravitons would be disturbed.

If we took gravitons falling into a mass and examine the motional field about a graviton we should find that it would appear for an observer seated on it that gravitors in the direction, both in front and behind, are being repelled, and those in the tangential direction are being attracted. This agrees with the behaviour of stars in the immediate neighbourhood of the solar system found by Stromberg.

Again a simple physical explanation may be given of the first power law. Sir Shah Sulaiman had pointed out clearly the existence of approaching as well as receding nebulae but got from his self-acceleration only positive values of the velocity. If however

(Continued in column 4.)

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U. P. HOUSING SCHEME

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The United Provinces Government have appointed a committee with Mr. J. F. Sale, I.C.S. as Chairman to report on the actual financial position of Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore Improvement Trusts and the progress made in carrying out the programmes particularly in providing dwellings for workmen and the poorer classes and draw a programme of future work and make recommendations.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

University Reform

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the subject of "Bombay University reforms" is in the forefront. Articles and letters published in the press, and speeches delivered on platforms by educationists indicate that everybody is extremely dissatisfied with the present situation.

Lord Brabourne in his convocation address made a pointed reference to the system of university education, huge wastage of money of parents and Government, and the problem of "educated unemployed." He also said in effect that university education, only cultivated the ambition of being a clerk. Lord Brabourne was painfully realistic in his address, what will be the effect of such a penetrating analysis on our worthy senators, members of syndicate and Board of studies!

A few days ago Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor of Bombay, in a meeting held under the auspices of Mahavir Students' Brotherhood under the presidentship of Mr. Chagla made a very stirring speech, and strongly advocated the inevitability of introducing reforms in the University education.

Some days ago a very well-organised meeting was held under the auspices of Bhavnagar Youth League, various speakers showed how it had became indispensable to be more speedy and alert on the bruning question of "university reforms."

I read from your esteemed paper also that Mr. S. G. Warti is starting a "University Reforms League" The suggestion is welcome.

Upti1 now the educated public has not been taking keen interest in university education. The lives of thousands of young men and women are in the hands of the university. The time has come when students of colleges and high schools should ventilate their grievances in press and platform, and mobilize public opinion on this important issue —Yours, etc.,

L. V. DANI.

Bhavnagar, Aug. 26.

Menace To Public Safety

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While passing along the Girgaum Main road, one really finds a hard job to walk on the foot-path. Apart from the heavy material of some buildings, under construction, one finds some piles of unskinned cocoanuts lying on the foot-path, for sale. Cocoanuts are skinned on the spot, to appease the thirst of the thirsty, with the result, the skin, when unwarily walked over, causes hurtful slip. Besides this, another danger to public safety is, as the heaps are barriers, on the foot-path, people are forced to walk on the main street, which is full of vehicular traffic, there being a likelihood of meeting some untoward accident. Such accidents are very common in a city like Bombay and in some cases pedestrians are found at fault, only because, they were not on the right foot-path. May I draw the attention of the Municipality to this new menace to public safety and request, to get this nuisance removed at once.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. G.

Allopathy v. Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As certain letters have already appeared in your esteemed paper giving views for and against Homoeopathy, it is desirable that the public should not be allowed to remain in doubt with regard to the comparative merits of these two systems of medicine.

As facts are more telling than arguments, I will give below a comparative statistics of figures taken from "Heal Thyself" of May, 1935, (published in London). The statistics refers to Cholera and is taken only as an instance. Similar statistics are available for those who will care to know.

COMPARATIVE DEATH RISKS IN CHOLERA

ALLOPATHIC	Mortality per cent.
Osler's "Practice of Medicine'." p. 532.	30.80
Abutts "System of Medicine" Vol. I. page 908, with or without treatment.	50.00
"Logic of Figures" p. 118 (Dr. Bradford) Admiral Mordoinow, President of the Imperial Council of Russia stated that in 1831-32 the mortality under orthodox treatment was	40.00
p. 118 (Bradford) Dr. Welde orthodox editor of the "Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine," in his book on Austrian Epidemics says the orthodox death rate was	66.00
p. 137 (Bradford) Dr. MacLoughlin, an orthodox physician and Inspector of British Cholera Hospitals presented a "missing" report to the House of Commons, which report had been suppressed in the evidence of the Royal Commission formed to draw up statistics of the various methods employed in treating Cholera in Great Britain. This report showed that the orthodox mortality was	59.20
Vide "Hawley's Report on Life Insurance," 1866, New York, orthodox mortality was	40.00
Average percentage guaranteed for the Century by the American Institute of Homoeopathy for orthodox mortality	49.57
Hamburg epidemic 1892, see Dr. Puhlmann's "Handbook of Homoeopathic Practice" p. 526, Orthodox mortality	42.00
See "Lancet" July 5, 1913. Japanese epidemic of August, 1912; 1083 cases with 696 deaths or	64.43

HOMOEOPATHIC	Mortality per cent.
"Logic of Figures" of Dr. Bradford p. 116. Dr. Quin, London reports mortality of ten Homoeopathic Hospitals in 1831-32 as	9.00
Dr. Roth an orthodox physician to the King of Bavaria, reported officially and with reluctance that the Homoeopathic mortality in 1831-32 was	7.00
Reports of Hahnammanian Academy of Medicine showed that the New York mortality in 1849 was	6.00
"Logic of Figures" (Bradford) Admiral Mordoinow in the same report had to admit the Homeopathic mortality was	10.00
The Homoeopathic death rate for same period was	33.00
"And on account of this extraordinary result the law interdicting the practice of Homoeopathy in Austria was repealed."	
All the cases concerned in the Homoeopathic Hospitals were certified to as genuine by Dr. MacLoughlin, the Government Inspector, who wrote to this effect and also "that he would choose to be treated Homoeopathically were he taken ill with Cholera." The "Missing" report alluded to in the opposite column, showed when brought before the House of Commons, that the Homoeopathic mortality was only	16.40
ditto "Hawley" and the Homoeopathic death rate was less than and the same Century loss guaranteed by the American Institute of Homoeopathy was for	9.00
Same epidemic (Hamburg), same work, p. 526, the Homoeopathic loss at one Hospital was	15.50
and of all other hospitals	20.00
See "Homoeopathic Review" London, June 1866, p. 338 Dr. Rubini had 200 cases at the Royal Alms House at Naples—attested by public officials—with "no death."	

In the face of this and similar other statistics, available for those who are willing to see and judge for themselves, no medical man with any decency or fairplay in him would venture to call Homoeopathy a discredited system, unless he is a medical ostrich, and in that case he is an object of pity.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. PATELL.

Children And Cinema

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Foreign films saturated with sex appeal or crime appeal are nowadays exhibited in cinema houses and the extent of the harm to the morals of the youngfolk is hardly incredible. It was some years back that the Payne Ford (New York) tried to analyse the effects of the cinema on children at the instance of the Motion Picture Research Council. The following extract convince us of the dire effects of certain classes of films.

"A conservative estimate of 77,000,000 has been made as the number of weekly admissions to cinema in the United States. Of these 28,000,000 are minors, 11,000,000 of them being "thirteen years of age or younger. While certain very excellent pictures are shown from time to time an examination of 1,500 feature films showed that the average is heavily weighed with sex and crime pictures. The youngest children carry away "at least 52 per cent. what their parents would carry away from any given picture! From the second grade to the second year of high school the children tested seemed to retain best such subjects, as sports, crime, acts of violence and titles. By means of a hypnograph the restlessness of children in their sleep after seeing motion pictures was tested, the experiment covering 6,650 "child nights of sleep". On an average the boys after 'Seeing a movie showed an increase of about 26 per cent. in their mobility over the amount peculiar to them in normal sleep and girls about 14 per cent!

It was found that children's attitudes, can be effectually changed by viewing pictures. A pro-Chinese picture makes the children more pro-Chinese, an anti-Negro picture makes them anti-Negro! These effects are long continued children who attended movies frequently 'averaged lower in department records, and, in school work are rated lower by their teachers are less co-operative, less self-controlled, more deceptive and less emotionally stable.' Testimony was accumulated showing that many young criminals attribute their adoption of a criminal manner of like to the influence of the movies. This was considered to be especially true in "high rate delinquency environments."

Will the Board of Film Censors do the needful by banning pictures which are morally injurious to the youngfolk? The films mostly exhibited in Soviet Russia are educational and connected with political propaganda. I think that the Indian film producers will spare no pains to use motion-pictures to the best advantage of children.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Khar August 30.

Railway Concessions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently there appeared in Press a report of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee of G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. The decision concerning the Diwalee concessions to Inter and Third class passengers must have disappointed thousands of would-be travellers, as it gives them facility only to visit Bombay or to go from Bombay. Surely it is not the only place where relations and friends of all those, who live along the G. I. P. Railway, are crowded. What benefit does it give to them, who have nothing to do with Bombay?

Whenever the question of granting facilities to third class passengers props up; the Railway has always some excuse or other to offer against it. This time it is the loss, it has to suffer because of these concessions.

The doings of the railways are wonderful. Under pretext of retrenchment they sack clerks and coolies and under the other pretext of efficiency they increase the number of officers. The loss they suffer is generally a loss in the profits and not on capital. The Railway budget would not be upset if usual concessions are granted.

The Railway should reconsider the question and may restrict concession to those who travel beyond 100 or 150 miles from any station.—Yours, etc.,

"A HOLIDAY TRAVELLER."

Manmad, Aug. 30.

Claims Of Ayurveda

To The Editor, of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Ayurveda is the parent stock from which all other systems—Unani and Allopathic—have sprung up. It is an open secret that the Aryans of ancient India showed their skill and genius in all the departments of medicine and surgery and although the vicissitudes of foreign conquests had a number of other causes, which need not be detailed here, interfered to break the continuity and turned back the tide of progress, there is plenty of record available, even in present times, to prove that the Hindus of old possessed a very good knowledge of the human frame, of the different diseases which attack human beings and the methods adopte to remove them. After the Mahomedan conquest of India, Unani system sprang up and rose to its zenith in this country and with the advent of the English the Allopathic System came to be introduced. But the old indigenous systems of medicines—the Ayurvedic and Unani—still hold the field and cater for the medical needs of nearly ninety per cent. of India's huge population. To regulate this system by excutive fiat is a policy too wooden, too iron and too antedeluvian to be effective to-day.

Major Naidu in his address before the Medical Conference in 1932 opined that 2,00,000 further men are needed for the rural development and every Provincial Government is taking up the question in right earnest. At such a juncture, to splash cold water on the face of Voluntary Medical Corps of the country, like hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors, who are the mainstay of mofussil medical relief, is an impolicy of the most unimaginative kind and calibre.

The chief question to be decided is whether we want to give efficient medical aid the rural areas or not and what humanitarian grounds. You can say that because you do not happen to live in big towns, you must be satisfied with less efficient medical aid. It is a life and death question and it is the duty of public men to provide skilled and efficient medical aid on as large a scale as possible. Where you cannot provide efficient medical aid on western lines, let the Indian Medical System be patronised which is still in vogue in most of the places in India.—Yours etc

M. R. SAMEY. M. D.

Free Lance Journalism

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the open session of the Journalist Conference many resolutions were proposed, seconded and accepted. But one thing which had not been directly touched by the resolutions referred to free lance journalism. This is an essential and very important part of journalism without which journalism can never attain a high level. I do not understand how such simple though essential matter could have escaped the consideration of the Subjects Committee. In fact, I should have expected members of the Subjects Committee themselves to have brought the resolutions on their own initiative for being working journalist themselves, they ought to have known better, than myself, that conducting newspapers is impossible without free lance journalism. A few working journalists sitting in a newspaper office cannot conduct a paper unless they get news and contribution from different places for which they have to depend upon free lance journalism. I was, therefore, all the more surprised that when a resolution about free lance journalism was actually placed before the President, he instead of welcoming it, actually omitted it. I understand that some other important resolutions also met the fate for which no justification was put forward by the President. So far as my resolution of free lance journalism is concerned, I got the approval of most of the prominent delegates who had an earnest desire to see the resolution moved. For the curiosity of the reader I give below the text of resolution:—

"That with a view to improve the standard of journalism in the country this Conference considers that not only should the branch organisation of the journalists association organise means for the journalistic training and education of promising men in their jurisdiction by interesting the Universities in the matter and otherwise but the newspapers and periodicals should be urged to give encouragement to journalists by regular payment of honorarium in all cases and to contributors and correspondents.

That the payment of honorarium will not only give encouragement to many but will attract to the field of journalism able men without whose co-operation the standard of journalism cannot be raised.

That the payment of honorarium will also directly benefit the proprietors of newspapers and periodicals whose circulation is bound to increase and the newspapers and periodicals will become more and more influential as the quality of contribution improves.

That the classification of newspapers and periodicals should be determined by the Provincial Journalists' Association.

That for the purpose of enforcing the adoption of the system of paying honorarium which this Conference considers necessary for the welfare of journalism in this country it resolves that newspapers and periodicals not adopting the system shall cease to remain members of the Journalist's Association.

I wonder how the President, himself a veteran journalist, grown grey in the line, could pass over this important aspect of journalism. In Bengal already an agitation on free lance journalism is on foot. It is high time that my brethren in western province will also bestir themselves.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. BANERJI.
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Cricket Club Of India

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Cricket Club of India have decided to build a Sports Stadium shortly in Bombay and consequently all the big matches such as the Test matches against foreign visitors, Quadrangular matches and other championship matches will be played there. But what the cricketers wonder is the ultimate fate of their respective clubs as a result of this stadium. It is an open secret that such matches as the above are a source of good income to many clubs at present but when this stadium is built there will be no more stands for these clubs on the Esplanade Maidan, the logical sequence of which is a great financial loss to them, which means that the stadium might become the death-knell of many present-day good clubs. May God help them.

Therefore, the wholesale destruction of these clubs will result in a decrease in the production of future cricketers of India and in order to overcome this impending calamity I think it would not be too much to ask the Cricket Club of India to reserve some space for these clubs in their Stadium or at least to find out some other solution for this problem.—Yours, etc.,

ABDUL HAMEED

"Amazing Papal Plea"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I concur with every word of your editorial of to-day "Amazing Papal Plea." The outrageous policy of Italy shocked the whole world, but upto now the Pope was quiet. Now His Holiness has come out with his amazing plea. Instead of telling Signor Mussolini that his policy against Abyssinia is inconsistent with Christianity, His Holiness actually accepts the contentions of Signor Mussolini, adding, "the right of defence has limits and must be moderated in order not to be guilty." The world never expected this from His Holiness. The horizon is cloudy with the war clouds over Abyssinia and Italy, and before it is too late let us hope that His Holiness will try his best to evert the war.—Yours, etc.

M. F. Katrak.

Tardeo, Aug. 30.

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Why Britain Hesitates

Cautious Attitude Towards Italy's Open Violation Of League Covenant Analysed

The British Government's hesitant attitude towards Italy's warlike moves in Africa, like her quick acceptance of the new German navy, has aroused curiosity both at home and abroad as to the present British foreign policy, writes Mr. Harold Callender from London to the "New York Times." The British Cabinet is strong for the League, yet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, has expressed sympathy with the aims though not with the methods of Mussolini, who is admittedly endangering the League. Britain is an advocate of armament reduction, yet has made a naval agreement which inevitably accelerates rearmament.

A short time ago hardly ony one would have imagined Britain's agreeing that Germany should have a navy equal to 35 per cent. of the British Imperial Navy and 70 per cent. of the British North Sea Fleet. It would have seemed inconceivable that Britain, which only eighteen years ago was threatened with starvation from a submarine blockade and since then has persistently sought to abolish submarines, should concede that Germany should have a submarine fleet which might equal Britain's whenever, in the opinion of the German Government it might seem necessary.

Yet Britain has done these things. To her government it seemed simply reasonable and realistic to overlook the violated Treaty of Versailles and to impose new limitations in place of the ineffective treaty limitations upon Germany's fleet. The British are quick, possibly a bit too quick, to forget the past and to accept the "fait accompli".

WORLD OUTLOOK CHANGED

In this instance the fait accompli is a momentous one. It signifies that the entire political outlook has changed. With the rearmament of Germany and the aggression by Japan in Asia, the world is confronted simultaneously by the two great nations bent upon asserting their claims primarily in terms of military power. Italy now seems determined to adopt the same methods.

The unstable peace of the last fifteen years is passing away. The balance of power in both Europe and Asia has been violently upset, and three restless, dissatisfied, highly energetic, intensely militarized nations are stirred by new ambitions. Japan has broken free of the treaty restrictions she had formerly accepted and has rejected the League of Nations in favour of force. Germany, internally organised and disciplined like a nation at war, has made good her demand for equality and is once more becoming the greatest military power in Europe.

Thus the question of force versus an ordered and agreed peace is raised in an acute form; the question whether the League can be revived or some more effective collective scheme created; the question whether it is yet possible to limit armaments, if only by limiting them upward, after the fashion of the London Naval treaty of 1930 and the recent Anglo-German agreement.

It is these new circumstances which Britain must face. Nobody proposes, even if Britain would help, to coerce either Japan or Germany (still less both of them at once), ample as the purely legal grounds for such a course would be. What, then, is Britain—an Asiatic as well as a European power—to do to protect her interests and to restore, if possible, some kind of order in international relations?

Britain's disposition is to seek to establish a stable peace on a new basis; to replace broken treaties by treaties which will not be broken—at least for a few years; to accept, however reluctantly (and almost to excuse and forgive), the treaty breaches by Japan and Germany, to strive to limit their warlike activities, to try to lead them gently back to membership in a law-abiding community of nations.

A TWOFOLD POLICY.

To understand British foreign policy one must remember both the physical interests which govern it and the spirit which animates it. British political and economic interests are more widely dispersed geographically than those of any other country, and the British inclination is toward tolerance, conciliation and compromise. There may be some connection between these two facts.

British policy is at once national and imperial. Its dominant pre-occupations are a small strip of water in Europe and large expanses of seas and straits and canals elsewhere. The hugeness of the British Navy and the smallness of the British Army are measures of the relative importance for Britain of sea and land. She must defend the land frontiers of India and of her African and Near Eastern possessions, but it would hardly be an unwarranted oversimplification to say that her attention for generations has centred principally in two marine areas: the English Channel and the sea route to India. The one presents a national, the other an imperial, problem.

To take the national problem first, it is vital to Britain that the Continental shore of the Channel, which can be seen from the Dover cliffs on a clear day, should not fall into the hands of a hostile power. This is an axiom of British policy. To defend the independence of the Low Countries, her closest Continental neighbors, Britain has fought repeatedly in the last four centuries—against the Spanish, against the French, against Napoleon and against Germany. Since the hegemony of a single power on the Continent has usually tended to threaten the Low Countries, Britain has opposed such hegemony and consequently she has been credited with the desire to keep Europe divided so that she might hold the balance of power.

FRONTIER ON RHINE.

To-day the Channel is not the protective moat that it used to be. A bombing plane could cross it in ten minutes. It was for this reason that Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, said last year that "when you think of the defence of England, you no longer think of the chalk cliffs of Dover; you think of the Rhine. That is where our frontier lies."

The integrity of Belgium and Holland is as much a British interest as ever. Whatever variations British policy may undergo in other respects, this is one of its permanent and unalterable elements. But the strategic position of these islands has changed and Britain's defence problem has become more difficult. She can no longer rely upon her fleet alone to repel an invasion from the Continent, as she has done since the days of the Armada. She must be prepared to hold her own in the air. Her frontier is on the Rhine; her destiny is linked more closely than ever with that of Europe; the danger to her of Continental dominion by a single power is multiplied.

Hence her concern for European peace—for an agreement with Germany, for an air pact, for a limitation of all armaments, for collective guarantees, for such a revision of treaties as would diminish friction. Hence, too, her determination to maintain an air fleet as great as that of the strongest European power. Britain would like an assured peace on the Continent—but without too much risk to herself. She would like a guaranteed peace—but without herself undertaking further guarantees. She realizes that she is a part of Europe in a new sense, and she has assumed responsibilities for peace on the Rhine; but she is reluctant to extend those responsibilities beyond the Rhine.

PROBLEMS ABROAD.

As for the broader waters beyond the Channel which serve as communications with India, Australia and New Zealand, Britain's dilemmas and problems stretch around the world. She has territory and economic interests in every continent.

No other nation faces anything like such a wide and complicated set of problems of defence and of foreign relations. No other nation has such a variety of conditions to consider in its foreign policy.

"Like all other countries," wrote Sir James Headlam-Morley, "England has but a limited amount of power, wealth, public credit and political influence, and success requires a careful economy of resources. Just because the interests of this country are world-wide, it is more than any country exposed to the danger of pursuing conflicting aims and arousing political opposition, and for this very reason objects which are desirable in themselves cannot be attained at the same time; there must be a sacrifice of material advantage, even a withdrawal from spheres of authority where we have established ourselves."

In other words, the extent and variety and frequent incompatibility of British interests have taught Britain the need of compromise and even occasional retreat. This has given to British foreign policy a flexibility which sometimes has the appearance of inconsistency or vacillation.

RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

It is this long experience in managing the most diverse interests in every corner of the world which has produced the British Empire of to-day, with its gradations of government extending from absolutism to democracy, according to local circumstances, and which has formed the character of British foreign policy.

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"OVERDID THE THINGS"

Sir P. Thakurdas On Cause Of Crisis In Bombay Silver Market

"EXPORT OF SILVER ONLY SOLUTION"

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"I have been always of the view that there should be only one political party in India, the Indian Party", said Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas who went to Madras, in connection with the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank, in an interview which a representative of "The Hindu" had with him soon after his arrival.

"THE ONLY SOLUTION."

Sir Purushothamdas was asked about the crisis in the Bombay Silver Market and the circumstances that led to it.

"The reason for the crisis" I think, "is they overdid things", said Sir Purusnothamdas in reply. "America is following what I would call a businesslike policy of buying at her own rates. A number of dealers in Bombay perhaps thought Roosevelt would follow a fixed policy that will suit them, but he chose to do differently. Roosevelt said he would take breath and refused to be hurried."

"The only solution", he said in answer to another question, "will be to export silver. There are very big stocks in Bombay and if a part of these is exported, then the market will be eased to some extent."

"Will not such a course", the question was raised, "tell upon the reserves of India and her national interests?"

"Has not the export of gold," observed Sir Purushothamdas, told upon the Reserves? From the national point of view, it has been injurious beyond words and the effects are not likely to be perceived immediately but only after some decades. But the business point of view is one and the national point of view is another and in this matter they conflict."

"To what extent has this crisis been responsible for the present position of the Government securities?" was the next question asked. Answering it Sir Purushothamdas said that it had affected securities "very indirectly." There had been nervousness in the market and it had extended to the share market also.

THREAT OF WAR IN AFRICA.

"The Abyssinian war and the clatter of it all," he added, "has probably much to do with it. It has affected the London Market and it is difficult to say whether the war between Abyssinia and Italy, if it comes, will remain only a war between the two countries. Who knows, it may involve many other countries also! And in business, the most cautious people always look around and look ahead."

Asked if there was any ground for the apprehension that Government paper might be seriously affected in the near future, Sir Purushothamdas answered, "Not immediately. It may be after the war operations start and it will also largely turn on who are dragged into the war and who are not. The cue for this will be taken from the London money market which has become the financial hub of the world.

"The whole monetary policy of India is being guided by Bond Street and because we are linked to sterling, we are dependent in regard to our money requirements on London. The Dominions and India occupy different positions in this respect and that is why during the Round Table Conference so much emphasis was laid on financial powers." But, Sir Purushothamdas remarked after a pause, "the book is now closed and sealed."

"REFORMS PARTY" DISAPPROVED

The interviewer next asked him for his views on the new 'Reforms Party' which is being organised in Bombay and the suggestion for a 'Federal Party'. "What is there to form a new party for?" Sir Purushothamdas replied. "There will be more parties and still more parties! It is just the usual tendency in India! I would prefer to say nothing on it. I have been always of the view that there should be only one party, the Indian Party. Why Swarajists, Progressivists, Federalists and what not? The final result is that one is driven to say,—'I will be only an independent partyman,—independent of every other consideration.' "

WORKING OF RESERVE BANK

Asked about the working of the Reserve Bank, Sir Purushothamdas said 'that it was doing its best to serve the real interests of India." "Very useful spadework," he said, "was being done now in regard to promotion of rural credit facilities and the public can rest assured that that branch of its activities will not be neglected by the Reserve Bank. If the public interest in the activities of the Bank continues in an intelligent manner, the Reserve Bank cannot avoid doing its duty to the Country. What is wanted is the constant pressure of public watchfulness and that can be exercised only by people who take the trouble of getting themselves in touch with these matters."

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL FOR CALCUTTA

Mr. Claude Batley Disputes "Fantastic Claim"

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

The following from Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, appears in the "Statesman":

"Everyone who appreciates the wonderful traditions of Indian architecture and who deplores the severe check that it received towards the end of the Moghul rule, at any rate as far as the most prominent centres of the country were concerned, must welcome any fresh effort to make it again a living factor in the life of the people of those centres.

But the promoters of any such fresh effort are not entitled to ignore what is already being done to that end, far less to publish statements which are definitely incorrect, such as that which occurs in the second paragraph of the appeal for funds for the proposed School of Indian Architecture in Calcutta, which appeared below the names of several distinguished gentlemen in your issue of August 12.

Before the beginning of the present century, Architectural Classes were being held at the Bombay Government School of Art; these were reorganised by the late George Wittet, Consulting Architect to the Government more than 25 years ago, and ever since the Architectural School here has been training Indian youths from all parts of India, from Burma and from Ceylon, on just the lines which the promoters of the proposed School in Calcutta now promulgate.

There is no doubt whatever that a proper Architectural School is required in Calcutta, but any scheme is doomed to failure which does not ensure that its students, after receiving their training, shall win the confidence of the public and possess that status among the other learned professions which members of the architectural profession enjoy in other countries.

RECOGNITION OF DEGREE

To do this, the School must gain the recognition of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as regards its degree, since that body stands for the soundest architectural education, and the highest ideals of architectural practice throughout the Empire, and will be the first to enthusiastically encourage a curriculum based on India's own traditional forms and constructive principles.

In the same way, unless the students of the School at Calcutta are so trained that they may be absorbed into the membership of the Indian Institute of Architects, to which almost all the properly qualified architects in India already belong, they will find themselves suffering under a very serious handicap, since nowhere in the world is it more essential that our profession should be thoroughly unified and strongly organised.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS' OFFER

The Bombay School, recognised for over 12 years by the Royal Institute of British Architects and working in close touch with the Indian Institute of Architects, would only be too delighted to place at the disposal of the promoters of the new School at Calcutta its experience and assistance, unless, of course, they persist in usurping to themselves the fantastic claim of being the only School of Architecture in India.

Our School in Bombay has always stood, not for "revival" in the usual narrow sense, since that is, if not impossible, at least as dangerous as the Classic and Gothic revivals have proved in Europe, but for the intensive study of old Indian traditional architecture and, besides its lectures on the history of those traditions and its exercises in design based thereon, it has for years organised an annual study excursion to the most famous centres of those traditions.

Under the direction of Mr. John Griffiths, the then Principal, the Staff and Students of the Bombay School of Art collaborated in producing a collection of measured drawings which was published in 1896; many of these plates were reprinted in Burgess' Volumes of the Archaeological Survey of Ahmedabad and Gujarat about ten years later. Again, only last year, a further collection in three volumes was published.

A public-spirited response to an appeal for a Wittet Memorial Fund has allowed a Scholarship of Rs. 1,000 to be awarded each year so that an Indian student may devote his time and energy to studying and measuring some particular phase of his own country's ancient religions, civil or domestic architecture.

Beyond all this, our past students are, many of them, already practising as architects on their own account, while others (and there are very few unemployed) hold very responsible positions in public and private offices in various parts of India, Burma and Ceylon and are producing modern architecture based, for the most part, at any rate, on Indian tradition, except of course, where their clients desire and insist on the design being based on other phases of our art.

In the face of these facts, it is not only presumptious, but a great deal more than that, for the promoters of the new School to state that "there is no institution in modern India where youths can obtain proper training, either theoretical or practical, in this complex subject."

—A.P.

H. E. GENERAL CRAVEIRO LOPES

An Appreciation

(BY ROBERT DE SOUZA).

Sunday marked the close of six years of H. E. General Craveiro Lopes' administration as Governor-General of Portuguese India. His Excellency landed in Goa on the 24th August 1929, and assumed the reins of the Government on the next day. At the time the political and administrative situation in Goa as well as in Portugal was far from being a favourable one for an easy-going administration. The new form of government just then set in in Portugal was yet unstable amidst the chaos of political stirrings. In Goa also, Administrative affairs were not satisfactory.

His very first attempts aimed at developing the natural possibilities of the country by providing incentive to agriculture and industry. He brought about a conference for agricultural and industrial purposes, and tried by various measures to provide a great number of facilities to the development of agriculture in the country. Some of the most remarkable measures taken by His Excellency in this direction concern the extensive areas of *Novas Conquistas*, particularly the fertile provinces of Sanguem and Canacona. New laws and regulations were enacted providing funds for agriculture, enhancing the possibilities of credit banks and expanding the credit facilities for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Means Of Communication

The extensive network of roads which have been developed hand in hand with the increase of motor traffic, have immensely facilitated the commerce and travelling in the country. As to river navigation, it is only during his government that the ferry-boat service which so far had been the monopoly of the State is for the first time thrown open to private enterprise. Moreover, the State itself has purchased some ferry-boats and steam-launches which provide excellent service across the main rivers of Goa.

On the other hand the acquisition of a couple of aeroplanes and the installation of a broadcasting station at Marmagoa, though at first they seemed to weigh heavy on the State's coffers, have really proved a step further in Goan comunications and in the progress of the country which is thus closely following the progress of the world. The air-mail service arrangements (via Karachi) add to the improvements in the postal service.

Educational Progress

The problem of education, too, was carefully considered by H. E. General Craveiro Lopes. About 40 buildings were recently built in various villages for the purposes of primary education. He also opened some technical schools and gave impetus to the Colonization of Novas Conquistas. The School of Arts and Crafts established at Satari, and the Technical School of Pangim are already showing fairly good progress.

Social Reforms

His Excellency's Government seems to have been privileged to take further steps in the field of social reforms, with the aid and co-operation of the people. And no other measure exalts more his merits in this direction than the passing of a Bill banning the ceremony of *shens* among the Ghandharva classes in Portuguese India. The bill has done away with the compulsory prostitution, and opened a new sphere for the development of legitimate family life in those classes.

The creation of a Penal Colony at Cabo da Rama also constitutes a reform made by the present Government. It is calculated to check the abuses of possible vagabondage which might follow as a result of unemployment.

One of the most outstanding achievements of H. E. General Craveiro Lopes' Government, and the one with which his name will ever be associated is the creation of the Emigration Funds and the Emigration Committee. His Excellency extended his sympathy to this class of Goan population both by his liberal attitude towards the English schools, and by creating a scheme to render assistance to thousands of Goan emigrants precisely at a time when the terrible calamity of economic depression came to drive them to destitution and helplessness.

Some Aspects Of His Policy

The administration of H. E. General Craveiro Lopes makes a notable record in the history of Portuguese India. Whatever views one may take of it, it will be observed that his policy reveals some distinctive aspects of a vigorous, practical and well-intentioned ruler. Courage and determination, earnest zeal and discipline are some of the conspicuous traits of his policy. And all who realise the merits of his achievement, should cherish the continuance of his government for long years to come.

FIGURE IT OUT Competition

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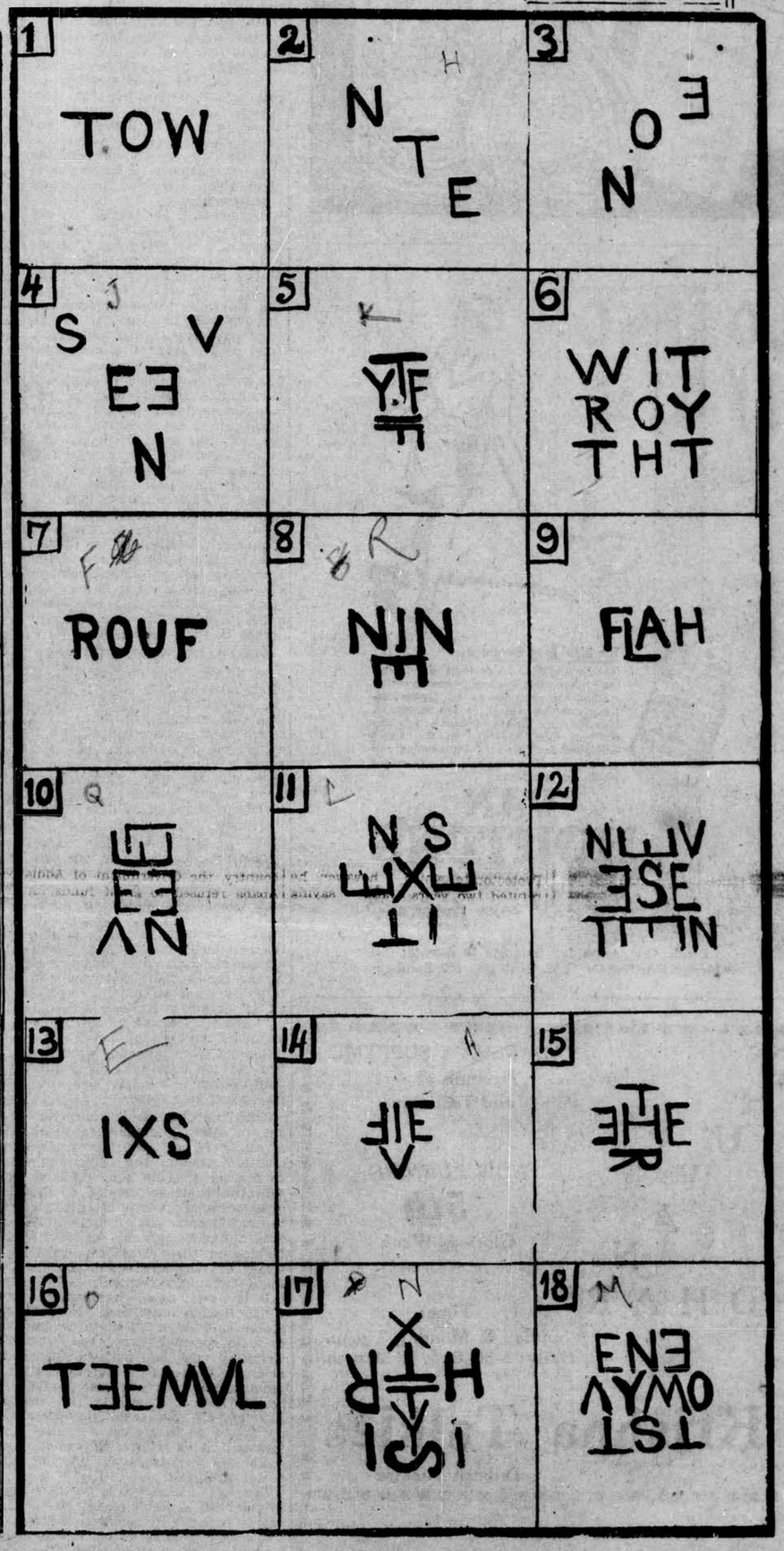

In this Competition two series of blocks are given. Each of the illustrations marked A, B, C, in the series on the left is suggestive of a number or figure, which you have to find out and in order to make your work easy, the Clues are given in the other series of blocks on the right marked 1, 2, 3. In that series each block contains a number in words the letters of which will have to be rearranged to get the exact number. Some of the letters are even upside down.

After ascertaining the numbers you will have to find out to which illustrations they apply.

For instance, there are 10 cigarettes in the illustration marked "H," and the letters in block No. 2 when properly re-arranged read "TEN." So you put No. 2 against "H" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 25th August, 1st September and 8th September, 1935.

Closing Date 13th September, 1935.

Fairs In Kathiawar States

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, Aug. 31.

The idea of holding a fair, has, no doubt, a religious significance but it has transgressed bounds and degenerated into a social evil. Gambling is so rampant in these fairs that it has become a menace to society. Recently at Jorawarnagar a youth lost so heavily that he pledged his wife to the winning side, but the latter refused to be drawn into the contracts and consequently disappeared from the house and took shelter under her parents. roof. The husband in view of the pledge attempted a suicide but was saved.

IMPOSE DUTY ON JAPANESE "FENTS"

Muslim Commerce Chamber On Danger To Indian Silk Industry

The Secretary of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following to the Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce:—

It has been observed that goods imported as fents from Japan are really artificial silk piecegoods and artificial silk mixture cut into several lengths varying from 3 to 3½ yards according to the width of the cloth. The devise of sending pieces of this special length is intended to evade certain stipulations under the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement as the fents according to the Customs definition do not exceed 4 yards in length, but it is doubtful whether they are pieces "rejected on account of the defective weaving or dyeing or others substantial damage."

There is a cause for growing anxiety if we were to turn to the figures now available of the increasing volume of the import of fents from Japan. In 1930 the import of fents into British India from Japan amounted to 30,000 yards, in 1934 the figure went up to 25,000,000 yards and during a period of 5 months in the current year it stands at 17,500,000 yards. My Committee considers the situation alarming and a positive detriment to the Indian silk industry and desires to support the growing public opinion in favour of imposition of a duty on the so-called fents from Japan and thereby ensure a measure of relief to the threatened silk industry of India.

It is a matter which needs urgent attention and prompt action, and it is expected that the Government of India would take the earliest opportunity to put a stop to this growing menace to the indigeneous industry and impose a deterrent duty on the import of fents into British India from Japan.

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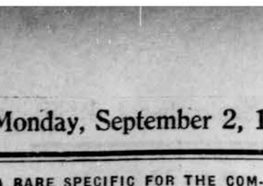

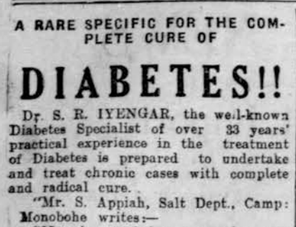

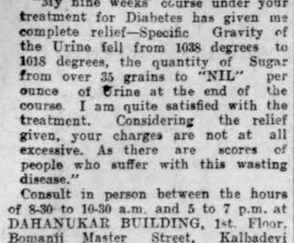

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Italy's "Rights" Over Abyssinia

WHY FASCISTS DEMAND "A SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS"

(From An Italian Correspondent).

The increasingly hostile attitude of the Abyssinian authorities towards Italy, which has lately given rise to the noted incidents of Wal-Wal, Gondar and Afdub, provoked by aggressions on the border outposts of the Italian colonies, would seem to be clearly preconceived. Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, has always manifested an unjustified diffidence towards any Italian activities, whether political, economic or commercial. This attitude appears all the more strange in view of the fact that the Abyssinian governors and provincial chiefs have often agreed to the requests and accepted the collaboration of other nations, such as England and France, and have even sought it themselves in distant Japan, as was the case two years ago.

Abyssinian hostility may be said to be historical and to have begun from the days when the Italians, as did the other nations of Europe, set out to search for new fields of activity in the Black Continent. The first treaty, indeed, which the Italian Government attempted to conclude in 1857 with the then Negus, Giovanni III, through the offices of the famous missionary Massaia, provided for "the stipulation of agreements of friendship, navigation and commerce with the various princes of Abyssinia, provided they are disposed to civilise the country."

Twenty years later, the Government of Rome expressed a desire to conclude a similar treaty, but in 1881 a tribe from Abyssinian Danakil killed an Italian naval officer, Biglieri, and thirteen of his men.

TREATY OF "FRIENDSHIP."

In spite of this, Rome proposed a new treaty of friendship and commerce three years later to the Negus Menelik, who appeared better disposed towards accepting the collaboration of the laborious Italians. This was another and a sadder disillusion. The explorer, Gustavo Bianchi, and two of his companions were assassinated in the Aussa territory. The vicissitudes of the famous treaty of Uccialli, stipulated in 1889, are well known. By this treaty, the Emperor Menelik accepted an Italian Protectorate which, however, he refuted two years later, saying that his intentions had been wrongly interpreted.

The bad faith and ungrateful attitude of Abyssinia were so much the more serious in that during the negotiations for the agreement, the Negus and his lieutenants had accepted in anticipation and as guarantee of the future treaty, sums of money and, preferably; arms and ammunitions. Unfortunately the latter, sooner or later, were to be used against the Italians themselves.

The persistent refusal of Italian offers, whilst those of other countries were accepted—for example, the construction of the Gibuti—Addis Ababa railway by the French and the utilization of the waters of Lake Tsana by the Anglo-Egyptians—was carried not only into the economic but also into the political field with regard to the definition of the boundaries between Ethiopia and the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Even to-day—and the agreements were concluded in 1897 and 1908—long tracts of boundary are still undefined; and when, in 1911, Captain Ferrandi undertook to trace the boundary of Italian Somaliland, he was obliged to desist owing to the hostility of the Abyssinian Governor of Ogaden.

It is more than natural, therefore, that the Fascist Government, considering this hostile attitude and the increasingly threatening opposition to be unjustified and incompatible with the prestige of a great power, as Italy is today, should not only take precautionary measures but should also demand satisfaction from the Government of Addis Ababa.

ITALIANS' INTELLIGENCE.

Italians, singly and in groups, have given outstanding proof of being intelligent and hard workers in all the countries in the world; they have established industries and colonised uncultivated lands in North and South America, in Africa and Australia. Not a single concession has been granted to Italians (we speak, naturally, of private individuals), in Abyssinia. Forty years ago a civil engineer, Dulio, discovered oil in Ethiopia; he asked for a concession for exploitation and agreed to include an Abyssinian negadras in the company, but to no avail. Another Italian, Ostini, obtained some lands in the Baroda district in 1911, paying down an advance sum to the local authorities, but he awaited the ratification of the Government of Addis Ababa in vain. The same occurred with regard to the potash mines of Dallol, the exploitation of which was begun by the Pastori brothers. Exhorbitant taxes have always been demanded from Italian scientists travelling through the country, and their supplies of food and equipment have been diminished by the taxes in money or in kind extorted by the chiefs of the various districts under the pretence of not understanding the official passports.

OFFER OF LOAN.

In 1913 the Italian Government offered a loan for the financial reconstruction of the Ethiopian administration, to be entrusted to an Abyssinian chief advised by an Italian expert. The examination of this proposal lasted until 1915 and no conclusion was reached. The offer was renewed by Italy in 1917. A further examination followed which came to an end when a British proposal was presented. In January, 1915, the Italian Government asked permission to institute deposits of francs at Gondar, Adua and Dessie. The permission was not granted although promises had been made to various groups of interested individuals as far back as 1913. In the same year the Italian Consular agency at Gondar, which included some storehouses for goods, was destroyed by fire. In vain was permission requested for the rebuilding of the storehouses; in vain was it attempted to acquire land suitable for the consular offices.

RAS TAFARI'S ROME VISIT.

Italy had reason to hope for a change of attitude when Ras Tafari, now Emperor of Abyssinia, came to Rome where he was given a cordial reception and sumptuous gifts. Four years passed (1928) and a treaty was concluded; by this treaty a free zone in the port of Assab was conceded to Abyssinia by the Italian Government which, in exchange, was authorized to construct a road from Assab to the capital of Aussa at Dessie. It, therefore, only remained to give a practical demonstration of these good intentions, to repay the cordial reception at Rome and to honour the treaty. Nothing materialized of all this. The Italian engineers who were sent to study the ground for the road, were not allowed to enter Abyssinian territory and, in spite of the fact that a Swedish mission ruled that the road would be of great use in the development of the country, the Government of Addis Ababa refused to grant funds for the work. The motor road envisaged by the treaty which was signed by the Negus on August 2, 1928, has thus never been built.

This documentation which could be continued at some length, makes superfluous any further justification of Italy's resentment or of her firm intention to act energetically as regards Abyssinia. Italy cannot permit that she should be refused the right to construct the Assab-Dessie road when the English have been allowed to build the road from Gambela to Gore and the French that from Dikkil to Dessie; nor can she admit that land concessions should be refused to her and granted to the English on the Bir-Bir, while the tobacco monopoly is given to the French and the alcohol monopoly to the Belgians. There is no reason why just satisfaction of an economic order, which would also benefit the progress of Abyssinia herself, should be denied to Italy.

Italians, therefore, consider that they have a legitimate right, based on history, to demand a "settlement of accounts" on the part of the Ethiopian Government.

'SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 16.)

not a day to be safely lost in forming the United Front of the workers of the world for peace.

WHAT MUSSOLINI FORGETS.

By the decision of the Bureau, it is at least clear that Mussolini or his supporters are not going to "get away with it," as easily as he appears to have imagined. Il Duce, it seems, believed that if the Paris negotiations failed, as he meant them to fail the French and British Governments, having done their best or worst, would abandon the effort to stop the war and turn their attention exclusively to Europe. This belief turns out to have been mistaken. The Italian press has ceased attacking Britain for the time being and, treating the Abyssinian conflict as "merely" a colonial affair, is concentrating on Central Europe once again as though the Abyssinian conflict would now just take its course. But Il Duce has made a sad mistake in thinking that Great Britain will not take a contrary view. The fact is the conflict, even if it were "merely colonial" would be important to Great Britain; in fact, its colonial character makes it particularly important and in considering it Great Britain has not only Central Europe and the League in mind but also her own status as a Mediterranean Power. This aspect of the conflict is bound to have considerable influence on British policy.

LAVAL'S PERPLEXITIES.

In the meanwhile, Monsieur Laval, like Mr. Micawber, but without his optimism, is waiting for something to turn up to extricate him from a dilemma. The factors of the problem with which he is wrestling in Paris are (1) Loyalty to the League; (2) France's friendship with Italy, which M. Laval himself re-established after ten years of hostility; (3) The European situation, which includes Germany rearmed and apparently unable to sign the Eastern and Danubian Pacts, which would guarantee peace over three-quarters of Europe; and (4) The future of the franc, which would be even more doubtful if there were a general European crisis. There can be no doubt that the French Prime Minister fervently hopes that matters will never be allowed to reach the point at Geneva next fortnight when he will have to vote for or against sanctions. M. Laval's perplexities are shared in all political circles in France, and there are no visible signs of clear-cut divisions of opinion. The French Press has reflected these perplexities and is performing incredible oscillatory feats between Italy and the League. France is, therefore, in a most unenviable dilemma, and her hope appears to be that if war breaks out (the invasion of Abyssinia is expected to begin next month) it will be a short war and that, after Italy had "avenged Adowa" and occupied some territory, it will be possible to negotiate afresh. At the same time, if France has to choose between friendship with this country and with Italy she will certainly choose the former, but the choice is a hard one and she hopes it can be avoided.

"SANCTIONS MEAN WAR."

Thus when European and America are anxiously waiting for the next step by Italy, Signor Gayda, who usually accurately reflects the opinions of the Italian Government, has once again issued a warning through the columns of the "Giornale d'Italia" that sanctions against Italy mean war. He has addressed himself to "British incendiary firemen, who, wishing to extinguish the small fire of a colonial war, would not hesitate to cause a terrible conflagration affecting the whole civilised world. Such a war would be frightful, as it would be waged on land, sea, and in the air. Such a war can be made by a virile and exasperated people which is conscious of its place in history and which will defend its right to live and work as well as its honour—an asset of no less importance than its breed." The "false firemen," Mussolini's mouthpiece says, "have helped to increase the number of Abyssinian defences against Italy and the number of Italian victims which have fallen at the hands of Abyssinia. British pro-League, pro-Abyssinian newspapers continue to demand League action, the lifting of the arms embargo, the closure of the Suez Canal, and economic sanctions. All these measures would be considered as acts of hostility against Italy. What must to-day be underlined is that sanctions mean war. The champions of sanctions are the champions of war. This is not a threat but reactions to threats made against Italy. Nobody in Italy wishes to touch the British Empire, but everyone in Italy expects the British Empire not to touch Italy. Nothing can make Italy withdraw. Interference will only increase the proud solidarity of all Italians."

MEDICAL MISSION TO ABYSSINIA

The Italo-Abyssinian situation is so alarming that a group of people in London feeling the necessity for taking steps to ensure competent treatment for the wounded in the case of hostilities between the two countries have formed themselves into a medical aid committee. The people concerned have personal experience of Abyssinia. Their motive, it is stated, is purely humanitarian and has no link with politics. Medical aid will be given to any casualty, irrespective of nationality. It is considered necessary that teis help should be given to Abyssinia since Italy has a well-equipped and recently overhauled field medical service, whereas Abyssinia has none, and it is in Abyssinia that the fighting will take place. The plan of forming this service has been maturing since June. It was consideerd that action had to be taken as soon as possible as the difficulties of forming an efficient service after the outbreak of hostilities would be immense. The new organisation has received letters sympathising with its purpose from medical men in all parts of Britain, the Irish Free State, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, the United States, and Sweden.

There was a fair crop of rumours during the week owing to the meeting of the British Cabinet. One of these suggested that Mr. Dulanty, the High Commisioner for the Irish Free State in London, had given an assurance to the British Government that the Free State would support Britain in any action she may take in the Abyssinian crisis. Of course this is far from truth. "The decisions of the Irish Government", stated Mr. De Vaera following the rumour, "will be taken independently at each point. Its attitude will be determined by its desire to see the League of Nations preserved as an effective guarantee of peace. The Irish Government will be in full sympathy with any effort that may be made to avert hostilities in Abyssinia."

HYDARI COMMITTEE MEETING

Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar's Surprise

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 1.

In a statement to the press about the forthcoming meeting at Bombay of the Hydari Committee, Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar, ex-M.L.A., expresses surprise that this should be convened after the clear statement by Sir Manubhai Mehta, to the effect that the amendments to the India Bill fully satisfy all objections raised by the Princes.

He adds that the fear expressed that any Secretary of State would create impediments or stipulate more exorbitant conditions against the States federating is untenable in the face of the well-known fact that His Majesty's Government have always been most anxious to have the Federation at all costs.

"It is, therefore, difficult to understand the mentality of those who conjure up a malignant Secretary of State imposing exorbitant conditions for preventing from coming into existence the very thing for which His Majesty's Government have striven so hard with pointed attention."

The Raja Bahadur is of opinion that objection to Section 110 is based on a total misapprehension of the scheme of the Act, restrictions under which are limited, so far as the Princes are concerned, by specific provisions in Section 101, which restricts the power of the Federal Legislature in the Princes' case. He concluded that in the face of these it could not be said that any measure interfering with the sovereign rights of the Princes could be legislated.—A.P.

DISABILITIES OF WAGHERS

Question To Come Up Before State Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

Waghers of Okhamandal District cannot leave the territory without the permission of the authorities. Efforts are being made to remove this disability. It is understood that in the forthcoming session of the State Legislative Assembly this subject will be discussed.

EVOLUTION OF FASCISM

(Continued from page 6.)

the Anglo-Saxon race, however, and the historical precedent of the American Civil War, ought to be sufficient reassurance against any undue apprehension about the culmination of the present activity into Fascism of some sort and a negation of political liberty in the States. America is certainly nationalistic in her domestic policy; and her desire to maintain hegemony over other countries of that huge continent, both North and South, would lend colour to such speculations.

Forces Of Reaction Not Powerful

On the whole, it seems the forces of reaction are not so powerful. There is, undoubtedly a tendency in modern industry and business to integrate and thereby to centralise power in steadily diminished hands for the sake of effecting all possible economies, of minimising competition and maximising profits. But, against this fact of economic Rationalisation is the awakening public conscience about the claims of distributive justice as between man and man, which would be a restraining factor in the otherwise likely trend towards Fascism all over the world. Even in Italy and Germany, opposition to the Fascist rule is not utterly annihilated, though, for obvious reasons, it is not so much in evidence. Should an unexpected catastrophe occur,—like the death of the Leader or the precipitation of the world war,—the forces now held in leash might break out against the established regime. And though the genius of our age in regard to concentration, organisation and discipline will not be altogether denied, the equally strong and growing consciousness of the exploited and the disinherited about economic injustice will also not be withstood.

(To Be Continued.)

NERVES

In the Human Body are like springs in a machine. When they get weak due to Old Age, Mal-nutrition, Tropical Climate, Over-work, or excessive habits, the necessary tension and elasticity are lost; the Human Machine begins to run slowly and ultimately stops.

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Constant ill-health in one form or the other, nervousness, debility, lack of energy, sleeplessness, fatigue and premature old age are only a few of the symptoms of weak nerves. When nerves are weak the Heart and the Brain function improperly. You live in constant danger of life.

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A few weeks' use of Okasa will put back into you what you have lost with advancing age. Brain, Nerves, Eye-Sight, Digestive Organs, Kidneys, are all made active and normal. Sleeplessness, Neurasthenia, Depression, Debility are completely removed, Okasa is the only preparation which you can rely upon fully for all what it claims. Take a two weeks' course of Okasa and you will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than ever before.

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London Bullion Market

Large Offerings By Indian Operators In Silver

LONDON, Aug 14.

Messrs. Montagu & Co., have issued the following report: —

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,774,457 on the 7th instant. showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Larger supplies of gold have been offered this week in the market—altogether about £1,750,000 having been dealt in. In consequence the premium over the gold exchanges has narrowed, to-day's price being practically on the parity of the Bank of France's buying price.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 3rd instant to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£1,874,037
British India	1,175,014
British Malaya	14,350
Australia	37,788
New Zealand	32,213
Canada	50,000
Netherlands	202,347
France	66,760
Venezuela	27,477
Kenya	5,??
Other countries	14,441
	£3,500,213

EXPORTS

United States of America	£1,525,427
France	132,820
Netherlands	139,870
Sweden	509,811
Palestine	2,825
Other countries	1,257
	£2,312,010

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" which sailed from Bombay on the 10th instant carries gold to the value of about £323,000 of which £150,000 is consigned to London and £173,000 to New York.

The Transvaal gold output for July 1935 amounted to 927,803 fine ounces as compared with 889,026 fine ounces for June 1935 and 876,094 fine ounces for July 1934.

SILVER

The steady sequence of prices was broken on the 12th instant when prices eased 1/16d being fixed at 30.1/8 for cash and 30/16d for two months' delivery, the American Treasury only being willing to acquire silver at this price. Although the decline in itself was small, the fact that America had not maintained the previous level caused further nervousness and large offerings were made by Indian Bazaar and speculative bulls, whilst in addition there was selling on China account.

Yesterday in the face of further heavy offerings, America again showed reluctance. with the result that there was another setback, prices falling to 29.15/16d. for both deliveries. Similar conditions prevailing to-day, prices fell sharply to 29.3/16d. at which figure America secured a large amount

The market is uncertain and depends. of course, upon the attitude of the American Treasury, whose buying price may, in some measure, be influenced by the dollar-sterling exchange.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 3rd inst. to mid-day on the 12th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 22,100
Aden and Dependencies	8,123
British Malaya	6,211
New Zealand	4,888
Japan	504,377
French Somaliland	20,986
Soviet Union	32,678
Poland	21,300
France	20,006
Iraq	5,321
Belgium	16,605
Netherlands	2,150
Other countries	7,661
	£ 672,406

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£1,509,445
Other countries	1,359
	£1,510,804

The higest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 8th instant to the 14th instant was 4.98 3-8 dol. and the lowest 4.961/8 dol.

Stocks in Shanghai on the 10th instant consisted of about 276,000,000 dollars and 44,600,000 ounces in bar silver, showing no change as compared with last week's figures.

LONDON RUBBER MARKETS

Steady But Quiet

London, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly market report:—

For the greater part of the time since our last Report the Market remained steady but quiet with business going on in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at 5 3/4d. and 5 13/16d. This morning owing to a fall in New York of 1/8 cent the Market here opened easier with buyers of Spot Rubber only at 5 11/16d. Prices show a decline of 1/16d. to 1/8 d. per lb. on the week.

In spite of an active and advancing Market for stocks on Wall Street, most of the American Commodity Markets have been on the dull side during the week though until yesterday Rubber showed little change. Moderate orders for actual Rubber continue to come through to this Market from America and a small business has been put through on c.i.f. terms for direct shipment. Otherwise trade demand this week has been only small.

The Malayan Information Agency has published the figure of stocks at end July in dealers' hands in Singapore and Penang and awaiting shipment. Stocks held by dealers amount to 41,266 tons (end June 43,866 tons) while stocks awaiting shipment amount to 8,692 tons (7,904 tons). Total stocks in Malaya outside the restriction area thus amounted to 49,958 tons against 51,770 tons at end June, being a decrease of 1,812 tons. Incidentally with the exception of the end of April this year, these stocks are the lowest recorded since the introduction of the Regulation Scheme. At end May 1934 the total was 89,194 tons while at end December 1934 it was 62,142 tons.

EXPORTS.

The Malayan Information Agency has also published the information that the quantity of dry Rubber exported under the Regulation Scheme from the Malayan area during July was 37,707 tons. This quantity exceeds the premissible exportable amount by 8,566 tons so that the carry forward of export rights (see our Report of 31st July) is reduced from 25,690 tons to 17,124 tons.

Figures of exports of Rubber from the Dutch East Indies for July came to hand on Friday last. Shipments of Estate Rubber amounted to 12,874 long tons (June 14,933 tons) while shipments of Native Rubber amounted to 7,741 tons (June 14,259 tons). This gives a total of 20,615 tons for July against 29,192 tons for June and 36,250 tons for May. The permissible exportable amount for July was 21,667 tons so that shipments are 1,052 tons below the permissible amount.

AMERICAN STATE.

Further particulars which have come to hand during the week all point to the continuance of prosperity in the motor industry in America. The General Motors Corporation "encouraged by the more assured outlook for profitable development" has decided to spend dol. 50,000,000 on a programme of expansion and reconstruction. The Ford Motor Co. is spending dol. 27,000,000 on similar expansion and the Packard Co. has already spent dol. 6,200,000 on fresh equipment while the Chrysler Corporation is said to be "contemplating heavy capital expenditure in the near future." In commenting on this news "The Times" New York correspondent in yesterday's issue says "One of the brightest features of this rising demand for capital goods is that it is due more to an effort to meet actual demand than to an optimistic estimate of what that demand may be in the near future.

News of the motor trade in this country shows that the industry here is expanding rapidly. According to the annual report of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd. recently issued, the number of cars,—including taxis but excluding commercial vehicles, omnibuses and motorcycles,—produced in the United Kingdom for the twelve months ending 30th September 1934 was 256,866 which compares with 220,779 for the same period in 1932/1933. Commercial vehicles, including omnibuses, produced during the same periods numbered 85,633 and 65,508 respectively. We have seen no figures of commercial vehicles but according to reports in the press the number of cars, including taxis, produced for the six months from September 1934 to April 1935 already amounted to 217,532 vehicles with nearly all factories well booked up with orders so that the 1934/1935 working year looks like reaching a total of about 350,000 cars including taxis. Commercial vehicles will probably bring the total up to about 450,000 against 342,500 for the preceding twelve months.

The total number of motor vehicles in use in the United Kingdom at end September 1934 is given by the S. M. M. T. as 1,874,013 compared with 1,738,972 in 1933 and 1,642,575 in 1932.

Exports for the whole of 1934 totalled 57,649 vehicles, valued at £7,999,857. compared with 51,692 vehicles, valued at £6(740,584, for 1933.

STOCK —The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 10th August, 1935.

London—	tons.
Landed	812
Liverpool—	
Landed	x1,103
Total Landed	1,915
Delivered	*389
"	273
"	612
Stock	99,423
"	75,778
"	175,201

*Includes 67 tons transferred to Liverpool.

xIncludes 67 tons transferred from London and 109 tons in transit last week.

Week ended 11th August, 1934.

London—	tons.
Landed	1,395
Liverpool—	
Landed	603
Total Landed	1,998
Delivered	700
"	389
"	1,089
Stock	51,555
"	55,681
"	107,236

Gift Payment Of Two Cents To Cotton Growers

America's Move To Recapture Lost Export Trade

BOMBAY, August 29.

An eventful week for cotton ends with values 64 points lower.

A short narrative of the week's excitements may be of interest, state Messrs. Langley & Co.

Originally, an announcement was made that a loan of 9 cents would be granted to all signers of contracts under the Bankhead Ginning Control Act and that the Government would gurantee such growers 12 cents for their cotton by giving them a subsidy equal to the difference between 12 cents and the average price of Middling 7/8ths inch in Southern spot markets between the dates September 1st 1935 and January 1st 1936. To this, great resistance was shown by Southern Senators who replied by securing the passage through the Senate of amendments to a Deficiency Bill authorising a flat loan on cotton of 12 cents and on Wheat of 90 cents. To end the impasse so created, the Administration evolved a formula with the Senate, and the Trade is now in a position to give consideration to the revised Loan announcement which was made on Tuesday in agreement with the Senate.

TEN CENT LOAN

It is this. A loan of 10 cents will be available to signers of contracts under the Bankhead Act and Government will gaurantee such farmers 12 cents through a subsidity to be calculated at the difference between 12 cents and the average price of ten Southern spot markets on the day the cotton is sold. Such was the bare announcement but as uncertainty existed as to whether the subsidy would operate in the event of the price declining below 10 cents, Mr. Chester Davis, the Farm Administrator, made a statement which we quote from Reuter's telegram:—

"Mr Chester Davis, the Farm Admin'strator, in explaining that the adjustment payment to farmers will be limited to 2 cents, said that the explanation was made in order to clarity the erroneous impression that might have been drawn from the announcement of the new policy yesterday and in response to enquiries whether producers would received the difference between the average price and 12 cents in the event of the average price declining below the 10 cent level. Mr. Davis stated that if prices drop below 10 cents—a highly improbable contingency—producers will be expected to put their cotton in loan and wait for prices to recover."

This explanation of Mr. Davis has, in fact, done little to clear the atmosphere, but with the meagre facts before us, it seems that a much more accurate definition of their policy would have been a subsidy of 2 cents a lb. to producers with a maximum return from Government of 12 cents and a minimrm of 10 cents either by taking advantage of the loan at that level or by selling their cotton, if need be, at 8 cents in the market and thus obtaining, with the 2 cents subsidy, 10 cents for his production.

RIGHT TO SUBSIDY

For we can find nothing in any of the official or unofficial remarks that denies the grower the right to his 2 cents subsidy, even though he sells his cotton down to 8 cents. If this interpretation is the correct one—and we are advised from Liverpool that there is still some doubt about it—then, in practice, the loan of 10 cents will not be taken advantage of until spot values reach something around 8 cents, except by those farmers who believe in a price level at some point of the season above 12 cents.

Is the grower who sells his production at 9 cents to realise 11 cents—one cent higher than the loan offered him?

If such is their policy, we think the Administration have merely emphasised their intention to do all in their power to force cotton to a price at which it will find its way back into world consumption through normal trade channels while yielding the growers a fair price through the subsidy of 2 cents on his production.

If, on the other hand, the new policy debars the grower from his right to the 2 cent subsidy if he sells his production below 10 cents, then with spot cotton in New Orleans at 10.90 and New York October at 10.61 and the real hedge selling to come, there seems every likelihood of the Government receiving as large a proportion of this year's crop as they did of last year's against the 10 cent loan offer.

For we regard anything above 10 cents as an uneconomic price for a potential crop of 12 million bales.

LOCAL SITUATION

Locally, the market has responded fully to the weakness in America and our parity shows a further small widening with Americans. A small improvement in the demand from China and Europe has been seen and a slightly improved business has been booked. Japan, however, is still very quiet as a result of a drastic decline in their yarn market.

The maturity of the Broach July/August contract has led to a small easing in staple styles, but the paucity of stocks precludes any likelihood of any serious break in the basis. Local mills have enquired fairly freely for 20s and 24s cotton but 30s and 40s have been in poor demand and the basis is slightly easier.

Weak Stock markets and the debacle in Silver have brought considerable selling into our market, but the underlying weakness may be primarily attributed, we think, to a general realisation that the American Loan plan has been designed with the main intention of recapturing lost export markets, at the expense of India along with other cotton producing countries.

Crop reports continue very satisfactory on the whole great good having been done in the Oomra districts by the recent fine weather.

In our view, lower prices, particularly in India, seem likely, however the markets may interpret the new loan policy.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 31.

S.S. Islami. Captain A Constantin, Agents Turner Morrison and Co, Arrived from Mauritius.

S.S. Vasna, Captain J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Busrah via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 31.

S.S. Mantal Maru, Captain H Harayama, Agents O S Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Penang.

S.S. Nurjehan, Captain J F Smith, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Sailed for Calcutta via Coast and Ports.

S.S. Jalaratna. Captain W Dry, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 31.

S.S. Inverbank. for American Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 31.

4 Wartenfels, 3766, Bremen, 2|9, L Edwards, Ltd.

7 Iwatesan Maru 4059 Japan 3-9, O S Kaisha.

10 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, N F, M M and Co.

14 Warfield, 3805, London, 4|9, M M and Co.

15 Kenya, 4646, Durban, 4|9, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra, 1893, Basra, 4|9, M M and Co.

5 Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, 1|9, Merchant S N Co.

7 Mantai Maru, 4259, Japan, 31|8, O S Kaisha.

10|11 Chyebassa, 4022, Calcutta, 3|9. M M and Co.

Hashemi, 298, Karachi, 31|8, Hassum and Co.

16 Schooner Dolphin 120, N F, N F S Tarmahomed & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nurjehan, 3,379, Calcutta, 1/9. T. Morrison and Coy.

C|R Jalaratna, 2326, Rangoon, 31|8, Scindia S N Co.

H Indira, 278, M'Coast, 3|9, Malabar S N Co.

M Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, N F Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM GENOA.

Victoria 5/9, L. Triestino.

FROM NEW YORK.

Inverbank 2-9, F F Campbell & Co.

Pres. Harrison 5-9, F F Campbell and Co.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM BASRA

Varela, 30-8, M. M. and Co.

Bandra 29-8, M M and Co.

FROM KOBE

Gunyo Maru, 30|8, N Y Kaisha.

FROM RANGOON.

Goldengate 28-8, S S N Co.

FROM JAPAN.

Celebes Maru 8-9, O S Kaisha.

Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.

Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Corfu, 31|8, P and O S N Co.

Ranchi 7-9, P & O S N Co.

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 28-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 9-9, L Triestino.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 30-8, M M & Co.

Bandra 4-9, M M and Co.

Vasna 5-9, M M and Co.

Bamora 11-9, M M and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Corinth 28-8 F F Campbell & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Argun Maru 28-8, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya, 4-9, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Durenda, ... 30-8-35

S.S. Mongolia (boats) 30-8-35

S.S. Surada, ... 30-8-35

S.S. Bandra, ... 30-8-35

S.S. Hashemi, ... 30-8-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 31.

S.S. Warfield, for London:—2800 bags linseed oil cake M Hosein & Sons.

For Salonica:—38 bags gr. seed R Girdharilal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—35 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—64 bags mustard seed C Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Wartenfels for Hamburg:—1325 bags gr. oil cake M Hoosien and Sons.

For Antwerp:—1022 cases gum N Moolji and Co.; 54 bags gum H Rauji and Co: 1985 bags gr. nuts H Rauji and Co.; 51 bags gr. oil cake H Rauji and Co.

For Osaka:—379 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Gothenburg:—94 bales hemp K J Kapadia and Sons.

S.S. City of Guildford for Liverpool:—130 bales wool M Nissim; 50 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mills; 46 bales hemp K J Kapadia and Co.; 1000 bags masoor T C Thadani and Sons.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 31.

S.S. General Petitti, agents L T from Ancona:—4200 bags sulphur.

From Flum:—4142 pcs. boards.

From Aspalato:—560 sheets asbestus cement.

From Venice:—1200 bags baiytes; 95 bales silk yarn; 727 cases art. s. yarn; 124 cases elect. machinery.

From Rangoon:—4516 bags rice; 406 pcs. teak; 2483 pcs. sleepers; 72 bags white beans; 41 cases cutch.

From Colombo:—988 kgs. household effects.

S.S. Storviken, agents Sc. Steam Navigation Co., from Rangoon:—Navigation Co., from Moulmein: 5260 bags rice; 1808 pcs. sleepers; 100 bags white beans.

From Tuticorin:—25 cases hings 102 bags drugs; 27 bags screed and husked dust; 56 cases matches.

From Calicut:—176 jottas coir yarn; 13 bundles coir fibres; 241 bundles copra.

FREE COTTON MARKET WITH REASONABLE MINIMUM

Large Demand For Staple

BOMBAY, Aug 29.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have issued the following report:—

It now seems fairly certain that the final decision of the American Government will be to authorise a 10 cent loan on this year's crop for all cotton of Low Middling 7/8ths staple or better with a guarantee to producers of 12 cents per lb. to be arrived at in the following manner:—

A daily average will be taken of the price of Middling 7/8ths spot cotton in the 10 leading markets in America, and the producer will be given the difference between 12 cents, and this average price on the day on which his bales are sold.

PROBABLE CONTINGENCY

Should the market decline to 10 cents or under, which, according to Mr. Chester Davies, the Farm Administrator, is "a highly improbable contigency" producers will be expected to put their cotton in loan and wait for prices to recover.

President Roosevelt appears to have succeeded in pleasing all parties in America by this move as he has created a free market for cotton with a reasonable minimum price at 10 cents, and at the same time has been able to grant a subsidy, which gives a return to the farming community of 12 cents per pound, without the risk of increasing the Government stocks of cotton except at a price considerably lower than that at which their present 5 million bales were taken over.

It is significant that whenever there is a drop in prices in America it is always "trade buying" which causes a recovery, and this points to the fact that a price between 10¼ and 10½ cents represents the true economic price of American cotton in the world to-day.

This year's carryover of American cotton is 8,800,000 bales to which must be added a probable crop of about 11 3/4 making a total supply of cotton of approximately 20 1/2 million bales for the world's requirements. This figure corresponds very closely with last year's, when the combined carry over and crop gave a world supply of 20,350,000 bales.

WORLD CONSUMPTION

For the last two years the consumption of all cottons in the world has been the same, viz., 25½ million bales, but out of this total the amount of American cotton consumed this year was only 11,300,000 against 13,720,000 for the year before.

This drop in the consumption of Americans clearly indicates that consumers have refused to pay the exhorbitant prices asked for them, and have been reluctantly forced to find substitutes in foreign varieties, but now that a free market has been re-established in America they will be able once more to purchase the cotton they prefer, and we feel certain that we shall see the lost ground made up again this year with a consequent reduction of the American carryover by the end of the season.

American cotton should therefore in our opinion find no difficulty in maintaining its present price, and may even advance to higher levels again when the weight of the crop has been marketed.

In the local market prices have followed the American fluctuations to a fairly accurate degree, and it does not look as if Broach is likely to go much under Rs. 190 in the immediate future. Looking further ahead however when the large Indian crop starts to move freely into the market we look for a widening between Americans and local prices, but whether Broach then will decline below Rs. 190 or not depends entirely on the working of the Loan scheme in America and the anticipated larger demand for this staple.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1934/35.	Week 1934.	
Total in Sight, (excluding Linters)	609	231	435	153	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America, (Excluding linters)	300	66	228	50	"
Export from U. S. Ports	220	71	263	79	"
Of which to Japan	54	17	60	23	"
Of which to China	—	—	14	1	"
Of which to Great Britain	39	10	51	11	"
Of which to Germany	24	13	49	14	"
Stock at New York	—	5	—	57	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,197	—	2,437	"
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,120	—	1,093	"
World's Visible Supply	—	4,402	—	7,212	"
Of which American Cotton	—	3,072	—	5,113	"
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	658	143	647	111	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	387	161	319	122	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

	During July 1935.	During July 1934.	Since 1st September 1934.	During corresponding period last year.
British India	177,998	182,309	1,998,688	1,756,632
Indian States	35,848	35,693	392,978	354,603
Total—India	213,846	218,002	2,391,666	2,111,235

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Little Activity In Cotton

Pool Selling October And Buying Distants

Weather Favourable Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Bombay, Aug. 31.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular anticipating possible reaction. Prices advanced on Liverpool buying but later declined in Southern selling. Neither American or European news was of sufficient importance to influence markets. The Producers' Pool sold October and bought late months.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 10.48 and a further rise of 3 points was registered with October 10.51, which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling influenced by reports of favourable weather and prices declined 10 points from the highest level. Distant months were steady. The market closed at a decline of 4 points to a rise of 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.65.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 5.65. The market was adversely affected by beneficial rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Good trade buying was offset by hedging and scattered outside liquidation. Later on hedging near months met with good trade calling. The market closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.21d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 4 points down At the close October was quoted 5.00, January 4.73 and March 4.73.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 2 points down while Uppers futures declined 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy. Sakels futures declined 5 to 3 points and Ashmouni futures closed 4 to 5 points lower.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Partly cloudy, Showers probable.

CENTRAL:—Cloudy, showers probable.

WEST:—Cloudy unsettled.

TERMS OF NEW COTTON LOAN

Bonus Of Two Cents

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following supplement to their daily market report:—

"In order to clarify the terms of the new American loan in regard to whether or not a farmer is entitled to the 2 cents bonus in the event of his selling his production below ten cents, we cabled both our Liverpool correspondents and our Dallas (Texas) shippers as under:—

"If producer sells his cotton at 9 cents, is he entitled to the 2 cents bonus under new loan plan?"

We quote the cabled replies received:—

FROM DALLAS (TEXTS):—

"Yes—producer gets daily difference between ten quoted spot markets and 12 cents but with maximum bounty of 2 cents".

FROM LIVERPOOL:—

"Farmer can sell at any price in open market and receive 2 cents bonus".

It appears to us that little cotton will go into the Government Loan until spot cotton in the ten Southern markets nears 8 1/2 cents a pound."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-28 a.m.)	10.51+05
N. Y. October Lowest (2-11 p.m.)	10.41—05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market declined on liquidation, but improved on good trade calling. Crop accounts continue good. Bearish.

New York.—Market featured by liquidation of October against purchases of distants, forcing October to discount. Worth Street reports large volume of business.

New York.—Feeling here is becoming more bearish. Crop advices continue favourable Demand principally for late months. United States Government transferring October. Surplus must be absorbed in futures market before any material advance probable.

New York.—Pool, it is thought, is transferring October purchases to July. Some traders are less optimistic over crop outlook. Do not think market will change much either way pending Bureau estimate.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 31.

October	10.31
December	10.33
January	10.38
March	10.44
May	10.49
July	10.50
Middling Spot	10.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 31.

October	10.30
December	10.31
January	10.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

September	5.72
October	5.63
November	5.58
December	5.56
January	5.57
February	5.58
March	5.60
April	5.60
May	5.60
June	5.59
July	5.59
August	5.57
September	5.55
Middling Spot	6.14
To-day's 10-12 a.m. Quotations:	
October	5.67
January	5.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

October	7.65
November	7.60
January	7.49
March	7.45
May	7.42
July	7.39
September	7.39
F.G.F. Spot	8.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.00
Fine	5.15
Superfine	5.30
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	4.93
Superfine	5.08
Choice	5.23
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.52
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.74
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.62
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.86

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 31.

Bank Bills, 3 months market rate 5|8 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 31.

T.T. London on:

New York closing rate	4.96-9|16
Paris	75.16
Berlin	12.35
Madrid	36.26
Amsterdam	7.33-1|4
Brussels	29.52
Milan	60.62
Berne	15.23
Prague	119.75

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, August 31.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nil.

SEEDS.

London, August 31.

Linseed La plata Hull C.I.F. ton, £9-3-9 August sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F ton £11-10-0 Aug.|Se.t. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London, C.I.F. ton £11-11-3 Aug.|Sept. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull (Cont't) C.I.F. ton, £13-0-0 Aug.|Sept. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, C.I.F. ton £12-2-6 Aug.|Sept. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 21|3 Sept. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cw. 22 Jan.|Apl. sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug March

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Apr-Sept.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct-Dec.

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-December

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 269 3/4

Banks selling T T 267 3/4

Banks buying T T 265

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 565

Banks buying D D 575

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 7/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 78 5/8

Banks buying T T 78 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 133 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 100

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 4.96 3/4 30th inst.

Hongkong/London 2/0 31st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/5 13/16 31st inst.

Japan/London 1/2 7/32 31st inst.

Java/London 7.29 1/2 31st inst.

London/Paris 75.15 30th inst.

London/Belgium 29.52 30th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.23 3/4 30th inst

London/Italy 60.59 30th inst.

London/Berlin 12.35 1/2 30th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 30th inst

London/New York 4.96 13/16 30th inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.33 5/8 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £7-0-0 29th inst. £7-0-0 30th inst.

Silver London Ready 29 29th inst. 29 30th inst.

Silver London Forward 28 13/16 29th inst. 28 13/16 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 29th inst. 65 5/8 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 29th inst. 5/8 p.c. 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 p.c. 29th inst. 11/16 p.c. 30th inst.

Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent

3 mos 1 per cent

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29th August	1,459
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	2,494,739
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,509,430
Decrease	14,691

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTORSEEDS

Bombay, Aug 31

Due to yesterday's easier advices from London in groundnuts and castorseeds closing quotation by 1s. 3d. in both the commodities, the local market—nervous and irregular. Movements in prices were unsteady due to price fixation day for the September options in castorseeds and cottonseeds, which were fixed at Rs. 39/9 and Rs. 24/14 respectively at 2 p.m. The market tone is obviously marked downwards on the renewed liquidation by the longs of their exceeding purchases. Cottonseeds look firm by Karachi support. Market will be closed at 3 p.m. to-day.

To-day's prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts August	42	4	0
Groundnuts February	6	10	7
Castorseeds September	32	10	0
Castorseeds May	6	7	0
Cottonseeds September	25	0	0
Cottonseeds January	2	14	0
OPTIONS—			
Groundnuts February	0	12	0
Castorseeds May	0	12	0
Cottonseed January	0	12	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Bombay, Aug 31

As no encouraging new factors are witnessed in overseas markets in wheat and linseed, the local markets too equally show no signs of visible progress. Prices quoted almost remain stationary as trade speculation prevails dormant. Local rains are considered satisfactory and there are better signs of good crops. To-day the market holds recess for the payment, and no perceptible fluctuations have occurred due to absence of any important transactions.

To-day's prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	1	3
Wheat January	4	5	0
Wheat May	4	6	9
Linseed September	6	6	6
Linseed May	6	10	0
OPTIONS—			
Wheat January	0	5	0
Wheat May	0	7	0
Linseed May	0	9	9

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 31.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, 25|9 Sept. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels, 24|9 Sept. sellers.

South Australian (wheat) parcels, 27|3 August sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 31.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Culcutta per cwt. 6|3 August nominal.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt. 6 August nominal.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt. 6 August nominal.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 192/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 191/4 on long liquidation. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points. In the local market there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 190/8. Later on Liverpool was quoted 7 points down and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 190/4

Oomra D/J Rs. 171

Bengal D/J Rs. 128/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 31

	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M G—			
No. 2	217	214	210 205
Punjab-Ame	238	235	231 226
Surat	289	286	282 277
Rajpipla	289	286	282 277
Navsari	294	291	287 282

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 31

Bengal Superfine	147/148
Bengal Fine	140/142
Bengal F G	136/137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/142
Sindh-Punjab F G	136/137
Wardha-Hingt	194/195
Nagpur/Savner	196/197
Pundhurna	184/185
Yeotmal	184/185
Arvi	182/183
Ellichpur	182/183
Berar	180/181
Khamgaon	182/184
Mulkapur	179/180
Khandesh	179/180
Jalna/Sailu	179/180
Burwah/Sanavad	182
Broach Fine	212/217
Punjab/American	222/227
Punjab/American mix	207/212
Cambodia	267/272
Cambodia 2nd crop	232/237
Compta Good	232/242
Begalkot	222/227
Western	217/222
Kampala	317/320
Busoga	315/317
Jinja	307/309
New Manza	297

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All American markets will also remain closed on Monday being Labour Day."

Bombay Cotton Market will remain open as under:—

2nd September Market open 8 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

6th September Market open 2 p.m. to 5-00 p.m.

7th September Market open 2 p.m. to 5-00 p.m.

All local markets will remain closed on Monday on account of Hindu Holiday.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Apg 31

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	254,473
Central India	...	110,745
Barsi and Nagar	...	108,816
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	46,862
Berar	...	403,738
Central Provinces	...	96,808
Total Oomras	...	1,021,382
Dholera	...	196,518
N W Provinces	...	35,306
Rajputana	...	51,887
Sind-Punjab	...	335,372
Broach	...	133,579
Coompta and Dharwar	124	94,076
Westerns-Northerns	...	74,629
Cocoanada	...	435
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	21	86,593
Persian	...	2,686
American	...	75,235
Egyptian and African	6,622	392,691
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1,155
Total	6,805	2,501,544

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 29th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	452	414,499
Japan and China	2,604	1,166,848
Coast Ports	584	30,799
Up-country by Rail	...	297,194
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,129
Total	3,640	1,915,469

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 31

Wheat	18,741 cwts.
Linseed	2,213 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	35 cwts.
Gingellyseed	383 cwts.
Poppyseed	188 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,489 cwts.
Castorseed	274 cwts.
Rice	888 cwts.
Myrabollams	838 cwts.
Mowraseed	55 cwts.
Gram	332 cwts.
Joowar	433 cwts.
Bajree	29 cwts.
Coal	2,016 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 30-8-35	387000	319000
Receipts yesterday 30-8-25	52000	41000
Exports to date 30-8-35	220000	263000
Stock at Ports 30-8-35	1197000	2437000
Stock at Interior Towns 30-8-35	1120000	1093000
Stock at Liverpool 30-8-35	516000	984000
Visible Supply 30-8-35	3072000	5113000
Quantity in sight 30-8-35	609000	435000
Quantity out of sight 30-8-25	585000	647000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. Outsiders are liquidating their purchases although local prices are about Rs. 5/8 below London parity. Heavy losses sustained by local dealers make buyers nervous but silver is an attractive purchase at present and when the present nervousness disappears, local prices are bound to improve It will be a good operation to buy here and sell in London. The market opened at Rs. 65 declined to Rs. 64|14|6 and advanced to Rs. 65|3. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 65. The gold market was firm

	Rs	a.	p
Ready silver	64	14	0
Bhadarva delivery	64	15	0
Aso delivery	65	3	0
Ready gold	34	10	6
Bhadarva delivery	34	10	6
Aso delivery	34	10	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug. 30.

September	65.30+30
December	65.40—39
March	66.25+10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 30.

New York spot silver prices remained unchanged at 65 3/8 cents.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 31.

Market:—Quiet.

Spot	29
Forward	28-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 31.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0-1-1|2

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Aug 31

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 1,41,59,959 was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended Saturday, August 31.

The P. and O. mail steamer Corfu carried five consignments of the metal with the following description: London Rs. 54,41,611; New York optional Montreal, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Rs. 4,31,163; London optional New York Paris, Amsterdam, Rs. 77,51,166; Amsterdam optional London, Paris New York, Rs. 3,62,988 and New York optional London, Rs. 173,081.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,42,33,44,015.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 28.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. Report:—Although prices have shown wider movements, the tone has been quieter. A feature of the week under review was the sharp rise on the 23rd instant owing to moderate buying from India and China on a poorly supplied market. The American treasury has not followed the advance, being only willing to buy spot at 29 whither the market quickly receded. The Indian Bazaars bought and sold but they have been rather quiet following the difficulties attending the recent settlement in Bombay. China has made sales but to a lesser extent. At the end of the week conditions have quietened not indicating any important change in the near future, though the forward market is likely to remain uncertain.—Reuter.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug. 30.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	83 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 94 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59	105
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68	116
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	103 7/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37	100 1/2
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 1/8 Dis.	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/8

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review both in respect of Ready as well as forward positions and the prices advanced by about 2 annas per cwt. This improvement was mainly due to the satisfactory demand of Spot Sugar and better demand for out ports especially for Bedi and Malbar ports. Deshi Sugar prices in the local market also improved by an anna per cwt. Java is reported quiet. 'Nivas' limits being round about F. 3.65 for West coast India. Deshi Sugar Prices in Cawnpore Market were nearly unaltered and stocks have been reduced to a low level. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in the local Market were:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/10/6 and 13/8/6.

August Rs. 4 and 3/13/6.

September Rs. 3/15/6 and 3/13/6

October/December Rs. 4 and 3/14.

Jan/March Rs. 4/0/6 and 3/14/6.

Arrivals:—S. S. 'Ranee' arrived during the week with about 12175 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 75000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10/6 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Ship August Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Ship September Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Ship. Oct/Dec. Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H

Ship. Jan/March Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:

Ready Rs. 14/12.

African Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/10.

Tone:—Steady.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The local Share Bazar remained entirely closed

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 192 1/4; Highest 192 1/4; Lowest 191 1/4; Closing 192

Oomra D/J. Op. 172 1/4; Highest 172 1/4; Lowest 171 1/4; Closing 172.

Bengal D/J. Op. 129 3/4; Highest 129 3/4; Lowest 129 1/4; Closing 129 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs 22 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 7.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 129 December 109 January 107 March 105 May 103 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 191/8—Liverpool May 1936 5.61 Rs. 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 191/8—New York May 10.57 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 3/4.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Aug. 27.

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat Seeds and Cotton Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 24, 25

Wheat Malwi Rs. 20, 21

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 19

Gram Rs. 18, 20

Teelseed Rs. 41, 47

Jowari Rs. 14, 15

Bajra Rs. 16, 18

Towar Rs. 20, 21

Lentala Rs. 18, 19

Ajwan Rs. 17, 18

Oilcakes Rs. 20, 21

Linseed bold brown Rs. 26, 27

Cottonseed Rs. 16, 18

Dhana Rs. 30, 35

Moong Green Rs. 18, 20

Moong Black Rs. 12, 14

Chillis Rs. 60, 75

Maize Rs. 8, 10

Jogree Kolhapur Rs. 35, 45

Ghee Rs. 230, 292

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 75, 85

Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 75

Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 181

Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 187

Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 2/8

Wheat filour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10

Wheat flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7

Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/8

Satan per than—

Hukumchand 4

Indore Malwa 4/2

Kalyanmal 4/3

State 3/15

Rajkumar 4/1

Bhandari 4

Binod 4/8

Tea rate per lb.—

Lipton 0/7 to 1/10

Brook Bond 0/7 to 1/7

Chandra Brand 0/6 to 1/8

Shares.—

100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 47

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 57

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 167

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ordy 145

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Pref. 115

100 Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 35

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 2

100 Binod Mills Ltd. 145

100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 103

50 United Pref. Agr. Co. Ltd. 18

25 Indore Premere Co-operative Bank 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Press 4

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 32

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 15

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd. 1

Bullion.—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 35/12

Silver bar ready Rs. 63 per 100.

Share market declining because Co-operative business closed. Cloth and yarn market steady. Cotton buying Local mills Stock 12000 bales. Grain market flourshing, buyers Bombay and Gujrat. Seed Market firm foreign Companies buying ready delivery.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 31

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 32/6; Highest Rs. 32/11; Closing Rs. 32/4; Clearing Rs. 32/4

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 6/6/9; Highest Rs. 6/7/6; Closing Rs. 6/7; Clearing Rs. 6/7

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Clearing Rs. 41 due date

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 6/10/7 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/8/11 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/10/3; Clearing Rs. 6/10/3

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25; Lowest Rs. 24/12/6; Closing Rs. 24/14; Clearing Rs. 24/14

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 2/14; Closing Rs. 2/13/3; Clearing Rs. 2/13.

U. S. COTTON SITUATION

Lower Prices To Stimulate Demand

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. has issued the following review dated Aug. 12:—

Our cotton crop estimate issued on July 29th was almost exactly confirmed by the Government estimate issued last Thursday. The market reflected the indications of a crop of over 11 3/4 million bales by declining to the lowest prices seen for several months, most options breaking below the 11 level The decline was orderly and long liquidation and hedge selling was absorbed by scaledown buying orders for trade account

Since August 1st when the Government crop figures were compiled, the weather in the belt has been generally favourable. Rain is beginning to be needed in the central and western belts but the crop is not suffering and heat usually makes cotton. A prolonged protracted drought, however, would cause a precipitous drop in the yield per acre, which in many quarters is now believed to be around 205 pounds to the acre.

The supply this year, promises to be around 21 million bales. This is a greater supply than last year, despite millions spent by the U. S. Government for crop control.

NORMAL MARKETING

Indications of a disposition on the part of Government officials, to determine how something approaching normal marketing of cotton will affect the consumption of our staple, became evident in the statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, which appeared in conjunction with the Government crop estimate. He stated that a world demand was expected, sufficient to absorb the growing crop; that the 5 million bales now under Government control would only be sold above 13 and implied that no loans would be made unless the market declined materially under the weight of the movement when it attained its volume. The trade is greatly encouraged by this evidence that the Administration is reluctant to make another fixed loan to farmers such as was directly responsible for so drastic a shrinkage in our exports last season.

POLITICAL CONTROL

If the market is kept free of political control, and supply and demand factors allowed to rule, our judgment is that there is more cotton, made and in the making, than the world will consume at current prices.

Lower prices would estimate demand and move the surplus. But if we are to get artificial prices, the final results might be calamitous. While political pressure from the South may yet have a bearing on the loan question—last year's loan was not announced until August 22nd—we respect the sanity of our American farmers and think that they now realize the fallacy of a loan policy, which only serves to hold their product above a parity with other growths, while foreign producers strain every nerve to increase their output. We do not anticipate a 12c loan, now that political clamor appears to have been supplanted by economic reasoning.

POOL HOLDINGS

There are still about 950,000 bales of futures held by the Producers pool and it is intimated that these futures are to be transferred into spot cotton. The general demand, aside from hand-to-mouth buying by spinners, is restrained by the many uncertainties still existing. Hedges, while moderate, have not increased materially but during September they range from 200,000 to 600,000 bales weekly and the volume of futures contracts should progressively increase now that a loan is less of a possibility.

With no loans and a large movement of the crop, differences in our market should work nearer to carrying charges in accordance with the expressed desire of Mr. Oscar Johnston, manager of the Producers pool. The Liverpool market should also decline in relation to New York when English merchants can again obtain American cotton at a reasonable price.

A technically tight contract situation exists at present owing to Government holdings and of course the crop is now in its critical period. Some addition to the upturn of the past few days is probable but we continue of the opinion that hedge sales should be placed on all good rallies until the peak of the movement has passed.

CAREERS OPEN TO YOUR BOY

A SPECIAL pamphlet issued to show how to educate your son for the leading professions or superior services under our guaranteed plan. Copy upon request.

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Apollo Street : : Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
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OUR LONDON LETTER

'Spheres Of Influence In Abyssinia'

Unenviable Fate Awaiting Her

FRANCE FACED WITH A DILEMMA

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, August 24.

(By Air Mail).

The collapse of the Paris Three-Power Conference on Abyssinia caused feverish diplomatic activity practically during the whole of this week. The British Cabinet sat with an interval of an hour and a half for lunch from 10 o'clock on Thursday morning until 4-30 in the afternoon, discussing future British policy on the conflict.

These long deliberations can be summarised as follows:—

After Mussolini's unceremonious rejection of the Anglo-French proposals, the Paris meetings decided that the French and British Governments should preserve the closest contact and that in the interval before the meeting of the League Council diplomatic negotiations with Italy should be continued. Those decisions were endorsed by the Cabinet on Thursday. It was also decided not to remove the embargo on the export of arms to Italy and Abyssinia. As for the policy to be pursued at Geneva, the Cabinet stands on its previous declarations that it will fulfil all British obligations under the Covenant if the other Powers will do the same. By now the Indian Press and public must have been informed fairly fully of what the British Cabinet have done or are doing in regard to the Italo-Abyssinian affair and also what the responses are from France and Italy to British efforts. However, all the recent developments which are taking place in a surcharged atmosphere in Downing Street confirm me in my previously expressed opinion that the much-advertised differences between the three European States—Italy, France and Great Britain—are an outward cover for Britain to make an immensely favourable impression on Abyssinian and Negro opinion generally as lovers of freedom and justice for coloured races—then with a moral pressure upon Abyssinia to divide her into fruitful concessions for Colonial apportionments for Britain and Italy and in a small way for France.

MOCK DIFFERENCE.

The diplomats from the three countries are, no doubt, playing at "mock difference" on the chess-board of Abyssinia, and it will all end ultimately in these three imperialist European Powers having a stronger hold in Abyssinia, not only for exploitation, but even for interference in internal rule by appointing their respective magistrates, army training officers, police chiefs, customs officers and other "benevolent" helpers as in Egypt, Persia, Arabia and elsewhere.

It has been given out in the Stock Exchange news this week, that during the last two months, private British merchants have helped Italy with their banking credit and private loans for buying arms to the tune of £1,800,000 during the last eight weeks and another £60,000 was added to it this week.

It is obvious to any one that even though political advantages will be obtained and reserved for the Italian flag many British firms which help them now will receive profitable contracts for machinery and railway stocks from the Italian Government in its new ventures in Abyssinia.

PREPARING FOR A NEW LEASE OF POWER.

The British Government is also exploiting the present situation for Parliamentary and Party purposes in view of the inevitable General Election, which is coming. The National Government will put forward the claim that, as at present, it is a great moral force in Europe, and is a stabilising factor for peace and against war. Therefore, it will be wring of the British nation to put it out of office or power at the next General Election. Such a plea would certainly appeal to a large section of various Church leaders, who, in their turn, have considerable influence among the middle class pacifist electors. Also the great show of unshakable loyalty to the League of Nations at Geneva by the present Government will further help it to angle for quite a considerable proportion of vote from the eleven million men and women who voted in favour of the Peace Ballot of the League of Nations. This position is perfectly clear to the keen and thoughtful students of British politics. The present Government could have long ago taken effective measures to stop all Italian claims of aggression under the insolent theory of right of expansion, and the British themselves could have made no claims for any concession whatever. It is clear to any one that by British intercession Italy will obtain economic and political advantages without even the sacrifices and speculation of a war.

WORKERS UNITED.

It is obvious to everyone now that the question of peace or war depends upon the decisions and actions taken in the next few days. The Beaverbrook and Rothermere Press, in an attempt to trade on the universal demand of British workers that the peace of the world be assured, are keeping up their hoax slogan, "Keep Out," attempting to present the matter as though it was possible to sit back and see the outbreak of war in Abyssinia in the vague hope that the war will be "isolated." They are expecting the gullible British public to swallow this dangerous nonsense. However, in the appalling situation created by the Fascist attack, there are yet powerfully encouraging signs that this time the workers of the world are determined that nothing be left undone which can be done to prevent that attack. The Bureau of the Second International, meeting at Brussels, has issued to the members of all the Socialist and Labour Parties, affiliated to it a call for action to enforce the demand for the closing of the Suez Canal to Italian warships and the demand for the safeguarding of the independence of Abyssinia The Bureau has also taken another decision. It has decided to put on the agenda of its next meeting, the question of approach to the Communist Internation for united action. This is a welcome news, since with the rain clouds b'owing away from the Abyssinian mountains, with Italian troops and tanks and bombers pouring into East Africa, with Imperialist statesmen in London and Paris still seeking a way to "solve" the Abyssinian problem by carving up Abyssinia an excuse for furthering their own imperialist interests there is literally

(Continued on page 13, Col. 3.)

Annual social gathering and dinner of assistants in the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay local head office and branches, held at Messrs. Green's Restaurant, Bombay recently.

MAHAKOSHAL P. C. C. MEETS

Protest Against Govt. Taking Finger Prints Of Ex-Political Prisoners

HOSHANGABAD (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, an important meeting of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, was held here on the 24th August, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, presiding.

Among the items on the agenda was the reconsideration and adoption of the newly drafted Constitution of the Provincial Congress Committee, which was drafted by its Working Committee, and was refused by the latter body on the ground that the Constitution should be first approved by the Provincial Committee.

A PROTEST.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution expressing the protest of the members of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, against the action of the Local Government in taking the finger prints of the jail-returned political prisoners in the province, was unanimously adopted.

A deputation of the members of the rival group from Jubbulpore also waited on the President, and the deputationists pointed out some alleged irregularities which were made by the members of Jubbulpore District Congress Committee in enrolling the Congress members in their constituency. The President, in reply to the request of the deputationists, assured them that he would visit Jubbulpore on September 2 next and would make necessary enquiries into the matter on the spot.—United Press.

"SADHU" ON DESERTION CHARGE

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Ram Deo Sing, a man with long matted hair and dressed in a flowing robe, appeared before the Hon. K. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon and described himself as a 'sadhu'.

Mr. S. Chakrabortty, Chief Court Inspector, stated that Ram Deo Sing was a constable attached to the Reserve Force of the Calcutta Police and deserted it on July 21, 1922. No trace of his whereabouts could be obtained until the other day when he was arrested at Muzaffarnagar, in the United Provinces, where he was recognised as a 'sadhu'. He was escorted to Calcutta and charged under the Police Act with desertion.

In reply to the Magistrate he stated that he became a 'sadhu' and deserted from the force without, however, having deposited his uniform with his superior officer.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing until September 5 and a bail of Rs. 500 was ordered.—A. P.

Miss Lilavati Badurker, M.Sc., Superintendent of the Girls' High School, Lahore, is sailing for England by s.s. "Corfu" to appear for the Teachers' Diploma Course Examination.

MANIBANU CASE APPEAL

All Accused Except One Convicted: Compensation Reduced

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 1.

Justices Dhurandhar and Patkar of the Baroda High Court Bench disposed of the Mani Banu Case appeals. All the accused, except Dhanjishaw Cama, were convicted on the kidnapping charge and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

Of these Mahanad gets only one year and fine. Conviction of all accused under other charges has been quashed and Dhanjishaw Cama has been acquitted. The compensation granted by the Sessions Judge to Byramjee, the complainant and guardian of Mani Banu, has been reduced from 750 to 400.

RAJASTHAN SEVA SANGH

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

The annual general meeting of the All-India "Rajasthan Sewa Sangh" was held on the August 25 at its head office, Lakshmi Lodge, and office-bearers were elected. The condition of the States and the policy of the Federation were made clear and a special programme was chalked out for strengthening the relations with other States, and a proposal for the celebration of the Rajasthan Day was moved. Besides it the Sangh has at its back the support of more than 20 Ruling Princes of the Indian States:

Raj Rishi H. H. The Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar is the Chairman; Sadhu S. P. Bharati, the President. Doctor Dewan Dakshni Narain General Secretary.

Mr. N. D. Srirangacharya and Sr. Lakhpati Jain, M.L.C. Secretaries.

The working Committee consists of Dewan Chaman Lal, S. Jawahar Singh, Prof. Karam Chand Dhawan, Miss Vidya Thakur of Rajasthan and Mr. Gian Swarup.—A. P.I.

MADRAS 'PLANE CRASH ECHO

Though First Of Its Kind There Is No Novel Feature, Says Chief Inspector

NELLORE, August 31.

Mr. A. S. Lane, the Chief Inspector of Aircraft, conducted an enquiry to-day into the fatal air crash and examined four eye-witnesses who were all villagers. After the enquiry he left for Simla instructing that the wreckage should be sent to Calcutta for further investigation.

Interviewed by the "Associated Press," Mr. Lane expressed the opinion that there was no novel feature about the crash though it was the first of its kind in India. The reasons for the crash were similar to one reported in the Air Ministry's recent publication regarding accidents which occurred in other parts of the world. It was quite possible that the plane might have met with a catastrophe due to overloading. In this case the wings might have broken due to heavy load. All other parts of the machine were intact. There was not the slightest trace of burning anywhere.—A P.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Indian Stores Department has been instituted by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1935. One of the functions of the Bureau is to give advice and information to industrialists and others. Requests for such advice and information should ordinarily be forwarded through the Director of Industries or the corresponding Officer of the Province or State in which the industry is carried on or is proposed to be carried on.

MADRAS PAPER FURNISHES SECURITY

MADRAS, August 31.

Mr. S. V. Swami and Mr. K. Santhanam, Printer and Publisher and Keeper of the "Dinamani," a leading Tamil newspaper, deposited to-day with the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 4,000 towards the security demanded under sub-section 3 of section 7 of the Indian Press Emergency Act for publishing an extract on the Quetta Earthquake in June last.—United Press.

Mr. B. D. Gupta Dead

CALCUTTA, August 31.

Mr. Besanta Das Gupta, News Editor of the "Advance," who was regarded as an all-round newspaperman died to-day. A large number of people, among whom were many journalists, attended the funeral ceremony.—United Press.

No 'Indian' And 'British' In Trade And Commerce!

"Recognition Of This Fact And That Exploitation Is Out Of Date In This Country Will Bring Two Countries Together", Says Mysore Chamber President

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, August 31.

Addressing the members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce this evening on the occasion of the nineteenth annual general meeting at which were present Lala Shriram, Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir C. V. Raman, and several others, Mr. R. Sundarmier, the outgoing President, said that the idea that trade and commerce can be labelled "British" and 'Indian' was a misnomer.

They found their own channels and they went their own way. A greater recognition of this fundamental fact and a clearer appreciation of the other one that exploitation was out of date to-day in this country was bound to bring Indians and Britishers into one common fold and help towards the realization of that higher ideal of Indian naturalism which was the inspiration as much of politics as of commerce in this country to-day. Promotion of common aims and the common well-being could not be furthered except on this footing. Everything that led to the achievement of the common good was, they thought, a step in the right direction. And that was the reason why they, in this part of India, welcomed the Indian Federation as it primarily sought to give effect to common ideals and common aspirations.

Referring to the appointment of Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy, Mr. Sundaramier said that in him both the Provinces and the States would naturally expect much.

Speaking about the activities of the Chamber the speaker said that the Mysore Chamber had during the past two decades or so worked wholeheartedly with the single aim of bringing together for common good all commercial, trade and industrial interests in the State, both Indian and European, and had succeeded. He might justly claim in always resenting its case without bias, or prejudice against any class, community, or creed.

DO JUSTICE TO MYSORE

Proceeding Mr. Sundaramier expressed the hope that now that the India Bill had been passed, His Majesty's Government would not lag behind in doing justice to the people of Mysore in respect of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil, Military Station. With the abolition of the subsidy, he hoped, that further steps would be taken by the Government to handle larger problems of development so that rural development, industrial development and the development of communications and transport may be quickened more expeditiously, and incidentally, help to solve the chronic unemployment now existing among all classes of "Our Intellectuals".

Mr. Sundaramier then paid a tribute to the good work done by the Federation of Indian Chambers.

Concluding Mr. Sundaramier paid a deserving tribute to Mr. K. Shama Iyer, the energetic Secretary of the Chamber

Mr. P. Subbaramiah Chetty, M.L.C., was elected President for the new year.

Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas then addressed the gathering.

"India requires that decent and balanced system introduced in the United States by President Roosevelt and the longer we the commercial class or the Government deny to the farmer what is his due the longer will our worries of depression last." Thus observed Sir Purushothamdas Thakurdas adressing the members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce this evening.

Sir Purushothamdas observed that the policy adopted by America, though criticised by many, had really brought about relief to India and other countries. New rules were now required to set the world aright. New rules were required not only for money, but also tariffs, Corporations, rail rates, and a number of other things.

Sir Purushothamdas paid a tribute to the administration in Mysore and the valuable services rendered by Sir Mirza Ismail, its popular Dewan, and said that the Mysore Government took keen interest for the welfare of the people at large and the standard of living and comfort of people of Mysore appeared to him far better than in another Indian state that he had visited and he would even add even in certain rural parts in British India.

Concluding distinguished speaker appreciatingly spoke about valuable work done by K. Shama Iyer Secretary Mysore Chamber at federation Indian chambers annual meeting.

"DON'T COERCE TRADERS"

Godhra Vyapari Mandal's Appeal To Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Hatimbhai Sahabwala, Honorary Secretary of the Godhra Vyapari Mandal, has telegraphically requested the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Director of Industries to ask their officers in this district not to coerce traders to get their weights and scales re-stamped during the period allowed by Law since his Mandal is endeavouring to make suitable amendment in the rules.

FRONTIER TROUBLE

Resistance By Tribesmen

NATHIAGALI, August 31.

The following communique has been issued:—

As already reported briefly on August, 29 the Peshawar bridge carried out reconnaissance in the Upper Gandab Valley towards Toratagga. A spirited resistance was put up by tribesmen and cavalry and light tanks co-operated in meeting this Withdrawal was actively followed, but was well covered by rear guard and light tanks. Sepoy Mirafzal of 5/10th Punjabis was wounded on night of 26/27th and has since died of wounds. A. P.

SAVED CHILD FROM HAUNTED WELL

Brave Deed Of Man Who Risked His Life

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, August 31.

From Garoth comes the news of personal valour shown by a menial of the Holkar State in saving a cultivator's child from drowning in a well infested with snakes and reptiles. The shrieks of the child's mother crying for help attracted the attention of the peon who was passing the way after his day's work. Heedless of the danger to his own life, Bheru is said to have rescued the child from drowning by jumping into the well supposed to be a haunt of venomous snakes and which is said to have claimed in the past a heavy toll of human life.

CONSTABLE'S "POLITENESS"

A police constable of the Holkar State who was charged with the duty of serving a municipal notice upon one Narayan is alleged to have trespassed into the shop of one Gendalal who remonstrated. On this the constable is said to have assaulted the shopkeeper with his baton after showering a heap of abuses. The complaint against the constable is being inquired into by the higher authorities.

This incident has been featured prominently by a local paper under the caption "Alleged Police Zoolum."

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